







THE HANDBOOK OF PRINCETON



THE TOWER OF BLAIR HALL
Drawn by John P. Cuyler

The HANDBOOK *of* PRINCETON

By

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WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

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President of Princeton University



THE GRAFTON PRESS

70 FIFTH AVENUE

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Everyone who knows Princeton feels that it has an atmosphere and a spirit of its own, and I suppose that the ideal introduction to a book of this sort would contain an analysis of that distinctive charm and character. But, long as I have felt that charm and acknowledged affectionate allegiance to Princeton, I should despair of giving its character adequate interpretation. The spirit of a place, however distinctly felt, is too subtle a thing to be caught in words. It can be perceived only in its effects, realized only in the life which it produces. It is easy enough to state the ideals upon which the life of Princeton is based : they are manifest to all who stand inside her walls ; the subtle thing which escapes analysis lies in the processes by which those ideals are sought in action.

At the heart of the influences which have made the place there undoubtedly lies the love of sound and liberal learning, a very manly reverence and enthusiasm for those things which prepare the spirits of men for the tasks and fortunes of life, making them quicker than their fellows to catch the outlooks of their journey and perceive the essential values of what falls in their way. The average undergraduate carries himself with a careless freedom which has very little in it of the pose of the thoughtful student. His love is for sport and good comradeship and the things that give zest to the common life of the campus. You would not think him, in passing, a man who cared for books or learning ;

and generally he is not,—not, at any rate, in any such sense as that in which his teachers and preceptors are lovers of the written page and the processes of quiet study. There are undergraduates whose chief care is for these things, indeed, and if they are a minority, they are a very large and important minority; but the ordinary undergraduate is not educating himself, as these men are; he is being educated. He knows it, and has a certain strong, even if unconscious, respect for the thing that is happening to him. He knows that it is the essential power and distinction of the place, where for long generations together men have been held to intellectual tasks; that the welfare and advancement of the nation somehow depend upon these processes, and certainly the greatness and permanence of the University which he loves. There would be no dignity in his pleasure, no distinction in his life with genial comrades, were the University and all that is done in it not lifted above all ordinary levels by tasks and ideals which are of the mind and spirit.

It is in much the same way that a strong and manly religion plays its part in ruling the spirit of the place. And yet here the motive force proceeds from the undergraduates themselves rather than from older men, their teachers, in the class room and laboratory. The University may be said to be rooted and grounded in religious conviction. She was established and has throughout all her life been maintained by men whose performance of their duty took its zest and vigour from their clear religious faith, and with whom the care of religion was as high and sacred an object as the care and furtherance of learning. But religion cannot be handled like learning. It is a matter of individual conviction and its source is the heart. Its life and vigour must lie, not in official recognition or fosterage, but in the temper and character of the undergraduates themselves. That religion lies at the heart of Princeton's life is shown, not in the teachings of the class room

and of the chapel pulpit, but in the widespread, spontaneous, unflagging religious activity of the undergraduates themselves, in voluntary organization, and above all in the fact that men of all sorts, not serious students alone, but men out of every group and every sport and every interest of the various little community as well, take their active part in promoting faith and the right living that springs out of it. Sound and liberal learning and equally sound and liberal religion lie together at the foundation of all that her sons most admire in the University.

The place has its free air of pleasure and of good fellowship because its love of letters has never been belittled into pedantry and the mere love of books. Letters have been for it an expression of life, interesting because the utterance of men, the record of what is real and of actual deep consequence wherever men would act upon reason and not upon mere blind instinct. It has always, so far as we can discover, been a place which chiefly loved men, and loved books because they were the servants of men, lifting his spirit and clearing his vision for the work of the world's day.

It has been a sign and evidence of this that affairs have always so quickly and easily affected it. It has always been quick to think of the country and take up the themes of first consequence to it. It first showed this temper and disposition at the Revolution, when, under the leadership of John Witherspoon, the great Scotsman who did so much to give it character, it gave its best life to the cause of the revolted colonies and bred both lawyers and statesmen for the young republic; and it has never lost the spirit of that time; has never been local or shut in or confined to a single interest, but has felt that it belonged to the country in its entirety,—patriotic in the best sense, knowing no other allegiance. To this every true son of the place testifies. His horizon is that of the nation itself, his sense of privilege and

responsibility as strong in the field of politics as in the field of letters.

It would be hard to say whether the free comradeship and democracy of Princeton life is cause or effect in relation to these things. No doubt it has been of deep consequence to her that her life has been formed in a place apart, where no city dominated her and she herself constituted an independent community. The village of Princeton, though spread abroad over a great area on either side the old highway upon which the original settlers found it most convenient to lay out their farms and place their homes, has less than four thousand inhabitants. Its life centres in and depends upon the life of the University. It has, indeed, time out of mind been the place of residence of a few prominent families whose interests connected them with the affairs of the commonwealth, not with the affairs of the University. Their homes, placed amidst broad lawns and pleasant gardens, have always constituted a chief part of the beauty of the town. And in later years other handsome residences have been built and the green acres about them smoothed and beautified, as graduates of the University and other, newer friends, attracted by the quiet and dignity of the place, have been drawn to it by natural choice or inclination ; so that it has become more than ever a place of stately homes and of interesting circles of people without official connection with the University. But it is unquestionably the life created by the University that has drawn these families to the town. Every one remarks its academic tone and atmosphere and feels the domination of the ancient institution at its centre whose broad campus and stately buildings give character and distinction to the town.

The life of the campus goes forward almost without heed of the life of the town. Its own affairs absorb it : it is a separate community, observing laws and customs of its own. It cherishes

its own traditions, its own standards of taste, its own ideals of conduct and mastery,—some of them very whimsical and bearing evident traces of the fact that its men have not entirely ceased to be boys, but quite as many sober, elevated, well considered, the outcome of a great deal of serious observation and a long experience of university life. A university generation is only four years: within that short space of time the entire undergraduate body changes; but the tradition is unbroken, is kept alive by class after class, in most cases with very jealous care, and the continuity of the life is not interrupted. Only one class graduates at a time; only one is added at a time; the new class is each year quickly and thoroughly instructed in its duty.

The most influential Seniors govern their own class and the University in all matters of opinion and of undergraduate action. They are the leading citizens of the little community. They are self-selected. They lead because they have been found to be the men who can do things best, the men who have the most initiative and seem best to embody the spirit of the place in the way they look at things and determine mooted questions of action. "Leading citizens" are everywhere selected in the same way,—not by formal election, but by their own qualities and natural gifts of leadership; and by the time classmates have reached their senior year there is never any doubt as to who are the leading characters among them. Their intimate life together, their close comradeship and observation of each other, have thoroughly tried out their several qualities and capacities. Student life at Princeton depends upon the compact and intimate organization of classes which is so characteristic of the place. Each class is an organized body and acts as a unit in all the chief transactions of university life; and among the classes the senior class occupies a place of natural leadership and initiative. The university authorities consult the

leading Seniors as a matter of course upon every new or critical matter in which opinion plays a part and in which undergraduate life is involved. They feel the counsel of these men to be indispensable. They know that it will be seriously given and that its chief motive will be love of the University, a care for its best interests, a desire to see its life bettered in every possible way for which opinion is ripe or can be ripened.

It is this community feeling and action, this natural constitution of leadership, this sense of close comradeship among the undergraduates, not only but also between the undergraduates and the Faculty, that constitutes the spirit of the place and makes its ideals and aspirations part of thought and action. It naturally follows, too, that graduates never feel their connection with the place and its life entirely broken, but return again and again to renew their old associations, and are consulted at every critical turn in its affairs. Such comradeship in affairs, moreover, breeds democracy inevitably. Democracy, the absence of social distinctions, the treatment of every man according to his merits, his most serviceable qualities and most likeable traits, is of the essence of such a place, its most cherished characteristic.

The spirit of the place, therefore, is to be found in no one place or trait or organization : neither in its class rooms nor on its campus, but in its life as a whole. Hence its love of men and of affairs, its preference for practical religion, in which initiative rests with its own volunteers, its patriotic feeling for the country as a whole, its predilection for the sort of learning which gives men horizon in their thinking and schools their wits and spirits for the tasks and changes of life. It lives and grows by comradeship and community of thought : that constitutes its charm ; binds the spirits of its sons to it with a devotion at once ideal and touched with passion ; takes hold of the imagination even of the casual visitor, if he have the good fortune to see a

little way beneath the surface ; dominates its growth and progress ; determines its future. The most careless and thoughtless undergraduate breathes and is governed by it. It is the genius of the place.

WOODROW WILSON.

March 27, 1905.

HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY

THE HANDBOOK OF PRINCETON

I

HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY

THE history of Princeton University may be said to date back to the birth of the Log College, in the year 1726, so closely is it associated with the little academy built by William Tennent at the Forks of the Neshaminy. By the success of this famous school Tennent proved to the growing settlements of the middle colonies that they need not be dependent upon distant seminaries of learning for an educated ministry, and paved the way for an educational institution founded upon a far broader plan.

William Tennent, the founder of the Log College, was born in Ireland and received his education at the University of Edinburgh, from which he was graduated in 1695. A few years later he was ordained a priest in the Church of Ireland; but, being a man of broad and liberal views, he became dissatisfied with the terms imposed upon the Episcopal clergy and emigrated to America. Here he was admitted to the Presbyterian Church and for a time labored in the province of New York, from which he removed to the county of Bucks in Pennsylvania. Settling at a point afterwards known as the Forks of the Neshaminy, Ten-

nent opened a school which later became well known as the Log College. It was only a school; its curriculum was limited in the main to instruction in the classics; but by the notable success of its graduates it proved itself a rival of the older colleges of Harvard and Yale and even of the Scottish universities. Here, during its brief existence, were educated many whose names are intimately associated with the founding and early history of Princeton. Among them may be mentioned Gilbert and William Tennent, gifted sons of the founder, who are named as Trustees in both the first and second charters of the College of New Jersey; Samuel Finley, Trustee under the first charter and afterward fifth President of the college; Samuel Blair, one of the first Trustees; John Blair, Trustee, Vice President, and the first professor in the Institution; and Charles Beatty, Trustee, to whose untiring efforts in securing funds is due in no small degree the maintenance of the College during the most critical period of its history. With the death of its founder, which occurred in 1746, the work of the Log College was over. Its lesson, however, was not overlooked.

Shortly before the death of the elder Tennent certain broad-minded and influential Presbyterian clergymen, among whom were Jonathan Dickinson, John Pierson, Ebenezer Pemberton and Aaron Burr, not satisfied with the limited course of instruction offered at the Log College, turned their thoughts toward the establishment of an institution in which ample provision should be made for a wide and liberal education. They acted without ecclesiastical authority and sought to build up a college, free from the supervision of a church judicatory, wherein the youth of every religious denomination might find instruction "in the learned Languages and in the liberal Arts and Sciences."

A few years before this, in 1739, the Presbyterian Church,

through its Synod of Philadelphia, had given its attention to the founding of a college for the instruction of its clergy. A committee, of which both Dickinson and Burr were members, had been appointed "to prosecute this affair with proper directions," but owing to dissensions within the church, which at this time abounded, the movement came to nothing and the plan was abandoned.

With Burr and his colleagues thought meant action. They were convinced of the futility of awaiting any movement on the part of the united church, which they neither sought nor desired, and were fully aware of the evils which would arise from ecclesiastical supervision. They were young men, for the most part, full of a great purpose, and were determined to give their college the benefit of a broad and sound foundation. To this end a charter was sought for the building of a college in New Jersey. This charter was granted on the 22d of October, 1746, and passed the great seal of the Province, attested by John Hamilton, president of his Majesty's Council, then acting Governor of New Jersey. In the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton a memorandum to this effect appears among the records, but the charter itself is not given. The following advertisement, which was published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, August 13, 1747, however, reveals its substance :

* "*Philadelphia, August 13, 1746-7.*

"*These are to give Notice to all concerned, That by His Majesty's Royal Charter for erecting a college in New-Jersey, for the instructing of youth in the learned languages, and in the liberal arts and sciences, bearing date October 22d, 1746, Messrs. William Smith, Peter Vanbrugh Livingston, William Peartree Smith, gent. and Messrs. Jonathan Dickenson, John Pierson, Ebenezer Pemberton, and Aaron Burr, ministers of the gospel, are appointed*

trustees of the said college ; with full power to any four or more of them, to chuse five more trustees to the exercise of equal power and authority in the said college, with themselves. By virtue of which power, the said trustees, nominated in the charter, have chosen the Rev. Messrs. Gilbert Tennant, William Tennant, Samuel Blair, Richard Treat, and Samuel Finley, as trustees of the said college of New-Jersey :

“ Which trustees are by the said charter, constituted a body corporate and politick, both in fact and name, with full power to act as such to all intents and Purposes, and rendred capable of a perpetual succession to continue forever. By which royal charter, there is authority given to the major part of any seven or more of the said trustees, and there successors convene'd for that purpose, to purchase, receive, and dispose of any possessions, tenements, goods and chattels, gifts, legacies, donations and bequests, rents, profits and annuities of any kind whatsoever, and to build any house or houses, as they shall think proper, for the use of the said college. And also by the said charter is given to the major part of any seven or more of the said trustees and their successors, full power to chuse, and at pleasure to displace, a president, tutors, professors, treasurer, clerk, steward, and usher, with any other ministers, and officers as are usual in any of the universities or colleges in the realm of Great Britain.

“ And also by the said charter is given to the major part of any seven of the said trustees and there successors, full power to make any laws, acts and ordinances, for the government of the said college, as are not repugnant to the laws and Statutes of the realm of Great Britain, nor to the Laws of the province of New-Jersey ; provided, that no person be debarred any of the privileges of the said college on account of any speculative principles of religion ; but those of every religious profession, have equal privilege and advantage of education in the said college. And

also by the said charter, power is given to the major part of any seven of the said trustees and their successors, by their president, or any other appointed by them, to give any such degrees as are given in any of the universities or colleges in the realm of Great Britain, to any such as they shall judge qualified for such degrees; and power to have and use a common seal to seal and confirm diplomas or certificates of such degrees, or for any other use which they shall think proper.

“And these may further notify all concern’d, that the said trustees have chosen the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Dickinson president, whose superior Abilities are well known; and Mr. Caleb Smith tutor of the said college; and that the college is now actually opened, to be kept at Elizabeth-Town, till a building can be erected in a more central place of the said province for the residence of the Students; that all who are qualified for it, may be immediately admitted to an academick education, and to such class and station in the college, as they are found upon examination to deserve; and that the charge of the college to each student, will be Four Pounds a year New-Jersey money, at Eight Shillings per ounce, and no more.”

In this memorandum of the first charter it will be seen that the remaining five Trustees, chosen by the first named seven, were all, save Richard Treat, leading men of the Log College. With the death of William Tennent the founder, the work of the Log College was recognized as over and its forces, represented by the Tennents, Samuel Blair, and Samuel Finley, were merged in the younger and more liberally conceived institution. In casting in their lot with the first trustees of the College of New Jersey, the supporters of the Log College were probably influenced by a knowledge of the narrow scope of the little academy they had fostered and its utter inability to meet the existing requirements for an institution of learning.

Two years later, on the 14th of September, 1748, a second charter was granted by Jonathan Belcher, royal governor of New Jersey. This differed but little from the first, the privileges and design of the institution remaining the same, but the number of the Trustees was increased from twelve to twenty-three and the Governor of the Province, *ex-officio*, became President of the Board. After the Revolution this charter was confirmed and renewed by the State of New Jersey. Such was the wisdom and forethought of its makers and the broadness of their views that this instrument remains today, substantially as written at the outset, the charter of Princeton University.

Shortly after the granting of the first charter measures were taken to open the College. On February 2, 1747, a notice appeared in a New York newspaper informing "any Person or Persons who are qualified by preparatory Learning for Admission, that some time in May next at latest they may be there admitted to an Academic Education." A few weeks later it was stated in the same journal "that the Trustees of the College of New Jersey have appointed the Reverend Mr. Jonathan Dickinson, President of the said College; which will be opened the fourth week in May next, at Elizabeth-Town."

The first term of the College was opened at the house of Mr. Dickinson in Elizabeth. A few months later, upon the death of President Dickinson, the College was removed to Newark and its charge devolved upon the Rev. Aaron Burr. Here, on the 9th of November, 1748, was celebrated with much ceremony the first Commencement. This was an event of some moment in the Province and was attended by the Governor and by a numerous and brilliant audience. A full account of the proceedings was published in the principal New York paper, prefaced by the statement that "as the Acts of a publick Commencement are little known in these Parts, perhaps the following Relation from



THE OLD PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, RESIDENCE OF THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY

an Eye and Ear witness, may be agreeable to many of your Readers." The graduating class numbered six.

In casting about for a desirable site for the permanent location of the College the towns of Princeton and New Brunswick at once commended themselves to the attention of the Trustees. Princeton, midway upon the great highway between New York and Philadelphia, had been settled by Quakers in 1696. It was healthfully and conveniently located but was as yet only a small village. New Brunswick, also upon the great highway, appealed more strongly to the Board because of its greater size and wealth, and it was decided to build the College there providing the citizens would contribute "A Thousand Pounds proc. Money, ten acres of land contiguous to the College, and two hundred acres of Wood Land." The Trustees, well aware of the pecuniary value of the College to the town in which it should be placed, were desirous of securing the most advantageous terms, but the good people of New Brunswick do not seem to have been eager to comply with their conditions. It was therefore determined that "the College be fixed at Princeton upon Condition that the Inhabitants of sd. Place secure to the Trustees that two Hundred Acres of Woodland, and that ten Acres of clear'd Land which Mr. Sergeant view'd ; and also one thousand Pounds proc. Money." The townsmen willingly agreed to the terms of the Trustees and the money and ground were quickly contributed. Mr. Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, a son of one of the early settlers in Princeton, donated four and one-half acres of land on "the broad street" upon which the College buildings were later erected.

Governor Belcher's part in the successful establishment of the College was one of no small importance and his influence had much to do with the settlement at Princeton. "I find the people of this Province," wrote the Governor, "are in a poor situation for educating their children. I am therefore for pro-

moting the building of a College for the Instruction of Youth. This affair was agitated before my arrival, and much contested between the gentlemen of the Eastern and those of the Western Division, where it should be placed, and I have got them to agree to have it built at Princetown, in the Western Division, being (I apprehend) nearest to the center of the Province." In another letter he says: "By the *Scarborough* I have wrote to several of my rich Friends in England of this noble design, and I doubt not of obtaining some Donations from them, and, God sparing my life, they will find me a faithful friend." This, in the fullest sense, he proved to be. His counsels and his influence were ever at the disposal of the Trustees, and he gave generously from his own none too plentiful means. Governor Belcher's personal interest in the College, which he styled his "adopted daughter," had much to do with placing it upon a secure foundation.

When the vexed question of location was finally settled the Trustees at once set about the task of erecting suitable buildings. They were determined, for the complete success of their enterprise, to build and to build well, for they regarded an adequate and substantial edifice as of scarcely less importance than the charter itself. The cost of such a building, however, was entirely beyond their ability to provide for and as the funds needed were larger than could be conveniently had in the Colonies it was decided to appeal for aid from abroad. For this purpose the Rev. Gilbert Tennent and the Rev. Samuel Davies, members of the Board, undertook the voyage to England in the fall of 1753, and, their efforts meeting with success, the Trustees were enabled to proceed without delay with the erection of a "College Hall" and a dwelling for the President.

Plans for these two buildings, which the Trustees approved, had been prepared by Dr. Shippen and Mr. Robert Smith, of

Philadelphia. It was first ordered that "the College be built of Brick if good Brick can be made at Princeton & if Sand can be got reasonably cheap. That it be three story high & without any Cellar." At a subsequent meeting, however, it was decided that stone be used as this could be readily obtained near the Town.

Ground for the main building was broken on the 29th of July, 1754, and soon afterward the cornerstone was laid in the presence of the prominent townsmen and a number of the Trustees. The buildings were completed and the students removed from Newark to Princeton in the fall of 1756. "We do everything," wrote President Burr, "in the plainest manner, as far as is consistent with Decency and Convenience, having no superfluous Ornaments;" nevertheless the College building was the largest and finest structure of its kind in the Provinces. In honor of the valuable services which the Governor had rendered them the Trustees determined to name the building "Belcher Hall." But this the Governor very modestly declined, requesting the Board, instead, to call the edifice "Nassau Hall," as expressing "the Honour we retain, in this remote Part of the Globe to the immortal Memory of the Glorious King William the 3d, who was a Branch of the illustrious House of NASSAU."

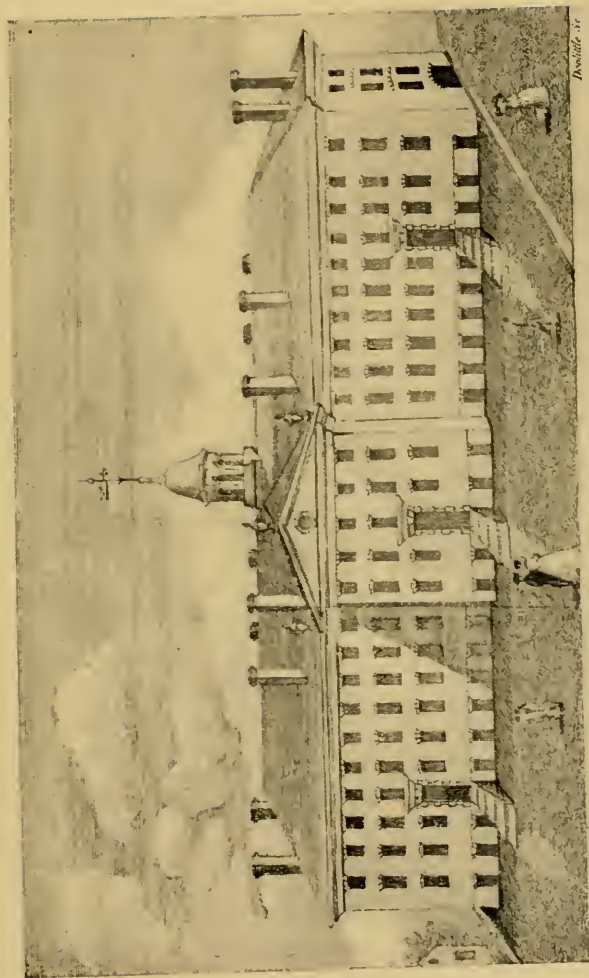
Hardly had the College been settled at its permanent seat when death claimed two of its most powerful supporters. Governor Belcher died on Wednesday, August 31, 1757, and President Burr, who had so successfully carried forward the work of organization, was borne to the grave a few weeks later. His death occurred on the 24th of September, four days before the annual Commencement of that year.

As President Wilson (then Professor of Jurisprudence) said in the course of an address delivered upon the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the first charter,

“it was the men, rather than their measures, as usual, that had made the college vital from the first and put it in a sure way to succeed.” In President Burr the qualities of organizer and executive were not more conspicuous than his great ability as a teacher, and the credit for the successful establishment of the Institution, so far as such an undertaking can be said to lie within the power of a single individual, is due to him more than to any other. To Jonathan Belcher also the debt is great. His interest and his influence gave the College its real powers, and his wisdom and foresight made the charter the sure foundation upon which the walls and towers of Princeton are so securely built.

At the meeting of the Trustees held September 29, 1757, the Rev. Jonathan Edwards of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, was chosen to fill the chair left vacant by the death of President Burr. The salary of the office was placed at “Two Hundred Pounds proclamation money of this Province, together with the use of the President’s House and the Improved Lands, with Liberty of getting his Fire-Wood on the Lands belonging to the Corporation.” Jonathan Edwards, the father-in-law of President Burr, was already doubtless in close touch with the administrative affairs of the College. His fame as a metaphysician and preacher was known throughout the length and breadth of the Colonies, and the Trustees, several years prior to the death of President Burr, had had it in their minds to call him to the chair of Divinity which they proposed to establish, and were prevented from doing so only by the lack of funds with which to carry out their purpose. His choice as President, therefore, followed very naturally.

President Edwards after some delay arrived at Princeton and took the oath as directed by the charter, February 16, 1758. His term of office in the College was destined to be the briefest in the history of her presidents, for death came quickly and left



View of Nassau Hall, Princeton.

NASSAU HALL IN 1776

From an early engraving by Doolittle

the Institution only his name. A week after his arrival President Edwards was inoculated for the smallpox, then prevalent in the Colony, and died on the 22d of March.

Again the Trustees were called upon to choose a President, and at their meeting, April 19, 1758, elected the Rev. James Lockwood of Wethersfield, Connecticut, at the same time appointing the Rev. Caleb Smith, a member of the Board, President *pro tempore*. Mr. Lockwood declined the office and the Rev. Samuel Davies of Virginia was the next choice of the Board. Davies was an orator of note and was considered "next to Whitefield, the most eloquent preacher of his age." It is interesting to note that Mr. Lockwood also declined the Presidency of Yale College, which office was offered to him in 1766 upon the resignation of President Clap.

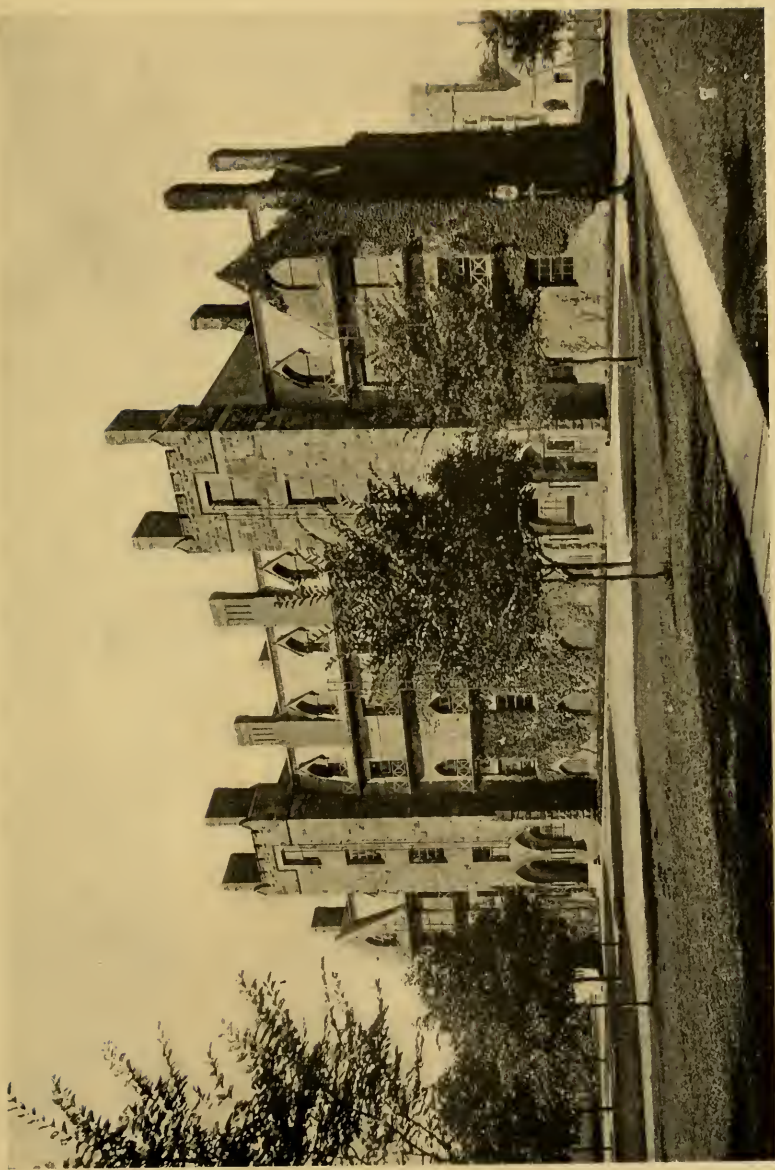
The Rev. Mr. Davies did not arrive in Princeton until the 26th of July, 1759, when he took the oath of office. His administration also was brief, his death occurring February 4, 1761, after little more than a year's service. He gave much of his time to building up a suitable library for the College. At the request of the Trustees a catalogue of all the books in the College library was prepared by him and printed at the celebrated press of James Parker in Woodbridge, New Jersey, in 1760. In a preface to this catalogue, which contained twelve hundred entries, President Davies sets forth "the Design of the Publication," asserting that "A large and well-sorted Collection of Books on the Various Branches of Literature is the most ornamental and useful Furniture of a College; and the most proper and valuable Fund with which it can be endowed."

When Samuel Davies was chosen President, some of the Trustees had spoken favorably of the Rev. Samuel Finley of Nottingham, in Pennsylvania, and upon the death of Davies no other person appears to have been thought of for the presidency. Fin-

ley was unanimously elected President of the College, June 1, 1761, and soon afterward assumed the duties of his office. During his administration, which lasted until July 17, 1766, the date of his death, the increase in the number of students was maintained, but there were no material changes in the course of instruction or in the management of the College.

In the short period of nineteen years, since the day President Dickinson had gathered about him a little group of pupils in his house at Elizabeth, Burr and Edwards and Davies and Finley had come to preside, all too briefly, over the affairs of the College. Nevertheless, in the face of successive losses, the growth of the Institution had gone steadily forward and it had begun to take its place with the older colleges in the educational affairs of the day, when the shadow of the Revolution, then lengthening over the colonies, checked all progress and for a time threatened its very life.

At this important crisis came John Witherspoon from Scotland to take the presidency left vacant by the death of Samuel Finley. The spirit of resistance to Parliament, provoked by the passage of the Stamp Act and other hated measures was nowhere more manifest than at Princeton. As early as 1765 the undergraduates had shown their patriotism by voting to appear at the Commencement dressed only in stuffs of American manufacture. A few years later they burned the steward's winter store of tea, and the effigy of Governor Hutchinson of Massachusetts shared a like fate, a tea-cannister tied about its neck. It was a piece of providential good fortune that brought such a man as John Witherspoon to Princeton at such a time. He was possessed of varied and unusual talents, some of which may well have come to him from his ancestor, the great John Knox. "A man so compounded of statesman and scholar, Calvinist, Scotsman, and orator that it must ever be a sore puzzle where to place or rank



EDWARDS HALL

him—whether among great divines, great teachers, or great statesmen. He seems to be all these and to defy classification, so big is he, so various, so prodigal of gifts.”

John Witherspoon was born in the parish of Yester in Scotland and received his education at the University of Edinburgh. A few years after graduation he was licensed to preach, and presently settled in the flourishing town of Paisley. He declined the first offer of the Trustees of Princeton, but accepted a second election to the presidency of the College and came to America during the summer of 1768. He was inaugurated on the 17th of August. On the evening of his arrival Nassau Hall was illuminated, and an early chronicler tells us that “the adjacent country, and even the Province at large, shared in the joy of the occasion.”

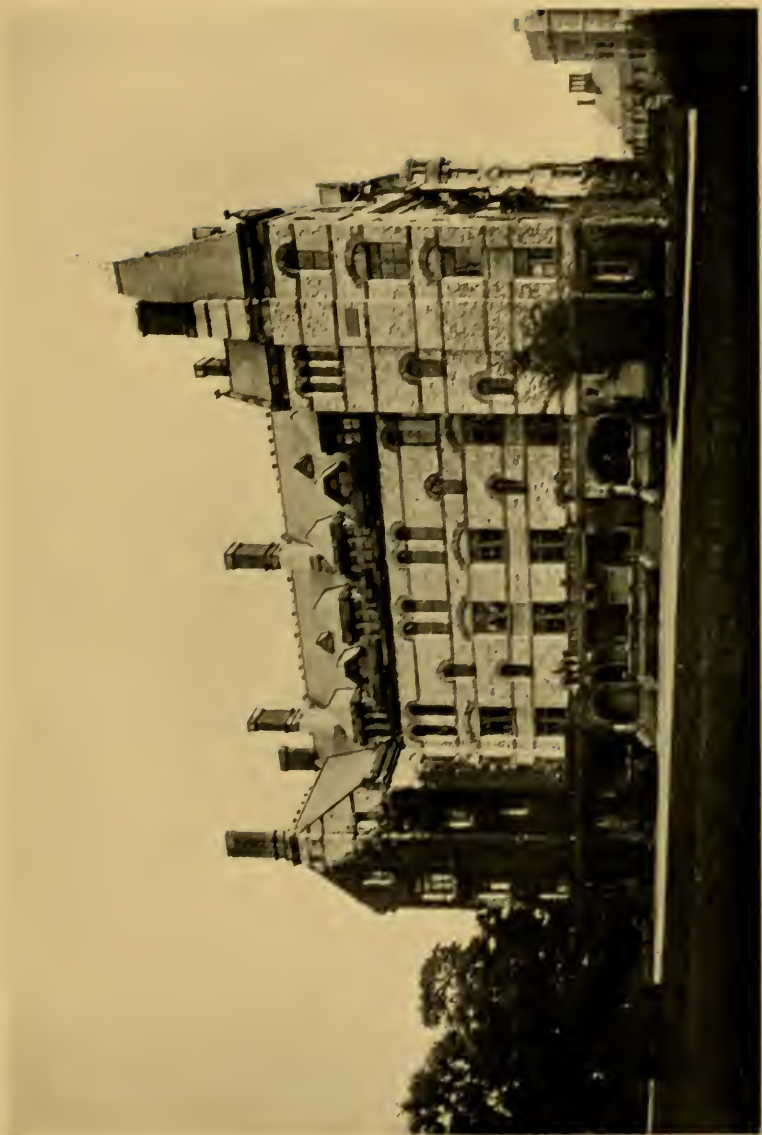
One of the first measures attending the new administration was the strict enforcement of a regulation requiring the students and officers to appear at all times, during the session of the College, “uniformly habited in a proper collegiate black gown and square cap.” The penalty for disobedience was set at five shillings. This rule, however, proved most unpopular and was allowed to lapse; the gowns disappeared, except upon public occasions, and in the end were seen as at the present day, only at the annual Commencements. Another innovation introduced by Witherspoon was the method of teaching by lectures. This had been practised to some extent by his predecessors but Witherspoon greatly improved and expanded the system of instruction, adding new branches and personally delivering lectures upon moral philosophy, divinity, history, and composition.

From the day when men in America first dared to dream of independence the history of the College is identified with that of the nation. Witherspoon, accounted “as high a son of Liberty as any man in America,” was among the first to see the necessity

for a severance of the ties which bound the colonies to the mother country. Elected to the convention that framed the State's constitution, he surprised his fellow-members with his knowledge of the law and with his eloquence. He was chosen one of the State's representatives in the Continental Congress and served in that body with distinction until, late in 1782, he withdrew to give his entire time to the building up of the College, which had suffered terribly during the great struggle. While in Congress Witherspoon openly advocated a declaration of independence and did more, perhaps, than any other man in bringing about that measure. He served upon numerous committees and gave his time alike to matters of war and of finance. Many of the most important state papers are from his gifted pen.

Notwithstanding the time which he gave to the service of his adopted country, Witherspoon never forgot or neglected the Institution over which he had been called to preside. New Jersey was the destined battlefield of the Revolution and it required the strong hand of the great Scotsman to bring the College safely through those stormy days. For seven long years the varying fortunes of the war told heavily on the College. Its exercises of instruction were interrupted by the presence first of one and then of the other army. Nassau Hall was wrecked by their clash and occupancy, and the library and philosophical apparatus, including a famous orrery,* was scattered and destroyed. Around

* This orrery, or working model of the solar system, had been built for the College by Joseph Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, at a considerable cost. It was designed to give a clear impression of the relative distances of the planets from the sun and from each other, showing, at the same time, their proper magnitudes and motions. It was regarded by many as the most wonderful contrivance of the age; no less a personage than Jefferson wrote of it, "The amazing mechanical representation of the solar system which you have conceived and executed has never been surpassed by any but the work of which it is a copy."



WITHERPOON HALL

and within its walls surged one of the most critical battles of the war. But through it all the indomitable courage and purpose of Witherspoon held the little band of pupils together, finding time even for the public exercises of Commencement, though driven from place to place. In his efforts to keep alive the College, Witherspoon was ably seconded by William Churchill Houston, then professor of mathematics and natural philosophy and fellow-member in the Congress, who shared the President's labors in matters of state as well as in the responsibilities of the lecture-room.

Aside from Witherspoon, Princeton's share in the building of the nation is a most notable record. Perhaps it was the genius of her President, or it may have been the "spirit of '76," that placed so distinctive a stamp upon all who went from within her walls in that eventful period; certain it is, however, that no institution in the land gave to the service of the state a more distinguished or a more eminent body of men than did the College of New Jersey. Foremost among her famous sons stands James Madison, fourth President of the United States and the acknowledged author of the Federal Constitution; a favorite pupil of Witherspoon and one upon whom, more than upon any other, the distinctive characteristics of the master seem to have been impressed. Hardly less noted are, Aaron Burr, son of the former President of the College, Vice President of the United States, a soldier and statesman with "genius enough to have made him immortal, and unschooled passion enough to have made him infamous;" Philip Freneau, poet of the Revolution, who under happier influences would have achieved a wider fame; "Light-horse Harry" Lee, the dashing soldier whom men loved to follow; Ephraim Brevard, author of the celebrated Mecklenburg resolutions of independence, which anticipated by more than a year the formal declaration by Congress; Oliver Ellsworth, Wil-

liam Paterson, Benjamin Rush, Richard Stockton, Gunning Bedford, and many others,—a long line of men of notable quality who took leading parts in the great struggle for independence. During the brief period of Witherspoon's administration Princeton gave to the nation's service, twenty senators, twenty-three representatives, thirteen governors, three judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, one Vice President, and a President.

There were, besides, great divines, great soldiers, and great teachers—no less than thirteen of Witherspoon's pupils became presidents of colleges—and, although the average number of graduates did not exceed nineteen in any year, there is no other period in the history of the Institution during which so large a proportion of her sons rose to distinction in after life.

Dr. Witherspoon retired from public service in 1782, the state of the country no longer demanding a sacrifice of his own interests or those of the College. "I have now left Congress," wrote the Doctor, "not being able to support the expense of attending it, with the frequent journeys to Princeton, and being determined to give particular attention to the revival of the College." The ravages of the war and the depreciation of continental money had so reduced the funds of the Institution that the board were unable for many years thoroughly to repair the damage inflicted upon the College buildings by both the British and American armies. Money to meet the pressing needs of carrying on instruction was solicited and liberally given but larger sums were needed for endowment and repairs; the Trustees, therefore, determined to appeal again for aid from abroad. Dr. Witherspoon and General Joseph Reed, a member of the board, undertook the journey to England and Scotland to solicit funds; but the mission accomplished nothing. It is not surprising that the good people of Great Britain, in view of their late unpleasantness with the colonies, refused to contribute toward the support of such "a hot-

bed of sedition " as they regarded Princeton, or to give much heed to the appeals of so renowned a rebel as its president, whom they had recently done the honor to hang in effigy side by side with General Washington and General Lee ! The Trustees next addressed an appeal to the Presbyteries composing the Synod of New York and Philadelphia. At the same time committees were appointed to solicit funds in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The result of these efforts was that, while no large gifts were received, the resources of the college were considerably strengthened and the Trustees were enabled to carry out the purposes of its erection without further interruption.

The year of 1783 is a most notable one in the annals of the College. Congress, driven from Philadelphia by a mutinous body of troops, sought the seclusion of Princeton, and from June 26th until November 4th held its sessions in the library room of the College. Thus for a time Nassau Hall became the capitol of the nation. It was but natural that Congress should select Princeton for a temporary abode inasmuch as its president, Elias Boudinot, was an influential trustee of the College, while the President of the College, Dr. Witherspoon, had recently been a distinguished member of Congress. In addition to this the College building, at that time one of the largest structures of its kind in the country, offered a commodious retreat in a central though secluded part of the State.

The Commencement exercises of 1783 were witnessed by a brilliant gathering. Never, perhaps, in the history of Princeton has so distinguished a body of men honored the Institution by their presence as upon this occasion. Out of compliment to the College, Congress adjourned in order to attend the exercises, so that there were present in the old church, which had been partially repaired, in addition to the Trustees and the graduating class, the members of Congress, his Excellency General Washing-

ton, Commander in Chief of the Army, and M. de la Luzerne, the French Minister.

The valedictorian upon this occasion was Ashbel Green, a member of the graduating class, who at a later date became President of the College. At the close of his oration the young speaker turned and addressed some complimentary remarks to General Washington, which are said to have made his Excellency color with embarrassment. Dr. Green, in writing of this occurrence many years after, states that the "next day he (General Washington) met me in the entry of the College as he was going to a committee-room of Congress, took me by the hand, walked with me a short time, flattered me a little, and desired me to present his best respects to my classmates, and his best wishes for their success in life. There has never been such an audience at a Commencement before, and perhaps there never will be again. Dr. Witherspoon was of course highly gratified." The only business transacted by the Board of Trustees that day was the adoption of the following resolution :

"The Board being desirous to give some testimony of their high respect for the character of his excellency general Washington, who has so auspiciously conducted the armies of America—

"Resolved, that the Rev'd Drs. Witherspoon, Rodgers, & Jones, be a committee to wait upon his Excellency to request him to sit for his picture to be taken by Mr. Charles Wilson Peale of Philadelphia—And, ordered that his portrait, when finished, be placed in the hall of the college in the room of the picture of the late King of Great Britain, which was torn away by a ball from the American artillery in the battle of Princeton."

The General on the following day presented to Dr. Witherspoon fifty guineas which he begged the Trustees to accept "as a testimony of his respect for the College." The portrait was later painted by Mr. Peale and now adorns the walls of Nassau



GEORGE WASHINGTON

From the portrait by Charles Wilson Peale in Nassau Hall

Hall, hanging in the very frame, above alluded to, from which the picture of his Majesty King George the Second had been shot away.

After the retreat of the British from New Jersey, Dr. Wither-
spoon retired to his country seat "Tusculum," a short distance from the town. Here he gave much of his time to his farm, though continuing to discharge the administrative duties of the presidency. "You know," wrote the Doctor to a friend in Scotland, "that I was always fond of being a scientific farmer. . . . I got a dreadful stroke from the English when they were here, they having seized and mostly destroyed my whole stock, and committed such ravages that we are not yet fully recovered from it." Here, amid the pleasant fields, were passed the last days of this great man in quietness and in peace. Death came to him gently upon the 15th of November, 1794, and in the seventy-third year of his age and in the twenty-seventh of his presidency he was laid to rest, "full of honor and full of days."

The Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith was unanimously chosen President on the 6th of May, 1795. For several years prior to this, as Vice President, he had occupied the President's house and had supervised the instruction and discipline of the College. Under President Smith's direction the course of instruction was broadened and the curriculum enlarged. One of the most important changes of this nature was the establishment of a professorship in chemistry in 1795. This was the first provision for regular instruction in this branch of science made by an American college. John Maclean, a young chemist of Scotland who had pursued his studies in Glasgow and in Paris under the most eminent experimenters of the day, was the first incumbent of the chair.

An application for financial assistance, made by the Trustees to the Legislature in 1796, resulted in a grant of eighteen hun-

dred pounds with which to repair the College buildings, purchase new philosophical apparatus, and replenish the library. This appropriation was of course entirely inadequate for the purposes for which it was given. President Smith states that "the apparatus alone would require a thousand dollars more than they have been pleased to assign." In repairing the damages inflicted upon the College during the war, however, the national government was even more negligent. In their appeal to the Legislature the Trustees set forth the following statement of the losses sustained by the Institution in the Revolution :

"Its former funds, to the amount of about ten thousand pounds, perished in the war that established our independence. Its buildings were greatly injured, being alternately used as barracks and hospitals. Its Library and Philosophical apparatus were almost wholly destroyed."

Congress, it is true, did make some compensation for the damage done to the College buildings while they were occupied in the service of the nation, but this compensation, made in a depreciated paper currency, was hardly sufficient for the necessary repair of the main edifice. This, it appears, is the extent of reparation made by either the state or federal governments for the damages which Princeton sustained in the Revolution.

On the sixth of March, 1802, the interior of Nassau Hall was destroyed by fire together with almost the entire library and a part of the philosophical apparatus ; the walls, however, being of solid masonry were but little damaged. Measures were at once taken to raise funds wherewith to repair the loss. An elaborate address "To the Inhabitants of the United States" was prepared by the board and sent far and wide, and by the fourth of April, 1804, they were able to report that more than forty-four thousand dollars had been collected. The repairs upon the building were completed during the summer of that year.

Dr. Smith, after an administration of more than seventeen years, resigned the presidency August 14, 1812, and was succeeded by the Rev. Ashbel Green. President Smith was the first alumnus of the College to preside over its affairs. The Rev. Ashbel Green, also a graduate of the institution, took the oath of office May 14, 1813; his administration closed September 25, 1822, at which time he tendered his resignation to the Trustees.

In 1817 occurred one of the most remarkable incidents in the history of the College. A number of students, about two o'clock on one wintry morning in January, locked the tutors in their rooms and set fire to the out-buildings in the College yard. This demonstration was accompanied by a great clanging upon the College bell and by a general uproar on the part of the students. A board of inquiry was promptly convened the next day and a number of undergraduates suspected of being more or less implicated in the riot were dismissed. These young gentlemen, however, believing that the Faculty had unjustly sentenced them without having adduced evidence proving their guilt, returned to the College building, stirred up a general insurrection and, taking forcible possession of Old North, held it for a day against the combined forces of the Faculty and the town police. The next day the Faculty, being considerably reinforced by the civil authority, succeeded in quelling the disturbance. This event, which was known for many years as the "rebellion of 1817," is the only instance of serious insubordination which has ever occurred at Princeton.

Upon the resignation of President Green the Trustees elected to the presidency the Rev. Dr. John H. Rice, of Richmond, Virginia. Dr. Rice, however, was compelled on account of ill health to decline the office and it was later unanimously tendered to the Rev. James Carnahan, of the class of 1800. Dr. Carnahan accepted the election and was inaugurated upon the sixth of August,

1823. His administration of thirty-one years was one of marked progress in the development of the College. During this period more than sixteen hundred students were graduated from the Institution ; the teaching corps was increased from two professors and two tutors in 1823, to six professors, two assistant professors, and four tutors in 1854, and not less than seventy-five thousand dollars was expended in the erection of new buildings, the purchase of apparatus and books, and in the improvement of the College grounds.

A department of law was established in 1846 under the direction of the Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and James S. Green and Richard S. Field, attorneys. Unfortunately, there being no funds available for the support of this department, the Trustees were compelled to discontinue the lectures in 1852. During this period the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon seven graduates. The building in which these law lectures were given was erected at the expense of Mr. Field. It is still standing on Mercer Street and is at present the home of the Ivy Hall Library.

A centennial celebration of the founding of the College was planned for the 22d of October, 1846, the anniversary of the granting of the first charter, but the exercises were postponed until the 29th of June of the following year, this being the day of the one hundredth Commencement. The exercises were elaborate and were attended by a distinguished company. The time of holding the annual Commencement had been changed in 1844 from the last Wednesday in September to the last Wednesday in June. At present the exercises take place on the Wednesday preceding the last Wednesday but one in June.

President Carnahan resigned in 1853 and was succeeded by the Rev. John Maclean. Dr. Maclean was formally inaugurated on the 28th of June, 1854, and at once entered upon the duties

of his office. During the period of his administration, which continued until 1868, the number of students increased from 247 to 281. The Civil War, however, deprived the College of a large proportion of its students and is responsible for the small increase. Four new professorships, having a total endowment of \$195,000, were established and the teaching corps raised to twenty. The movement to establish free scholarships by endowment, begun during the last years of President Carnahan's administration, was successful under Maclean in obtaining \$60,000. The aggregate of the gifts received during President Maclean's term of office amounted to more than \$430,000.

On the night of March 10, 1855, the interior of Nassau Hall was destroyed by fire for the second time, the damage to the building, upon which there was an insurance of \$12,000, amounting to above \$50,000. With the exception of some clothing and books, belonging to several of the students, the contents of the building were saved. The work of rebuilding the Hall was completed during the spring of 1860.

Upon the resignation of Dr. Maclean the Trustees elected to the presidency the Rev. James McCosh, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast. Dr. McCosh was publicly inaugurated on the 27th of October, 1868—just one hundred years after the day on which another Scotsman, John Witherspoon, had come over to take the presidency.

Under President McCosh the growth of the College received its first great impetus, and his administration opened a new era of prosperity at Princeton. During this period the number of students increased from 281 in 1868, to 603 in 1887. Gifts amounting to upwards of three millions of dollars were received by the Institution, of which one million was expended in the erection of fourteen buildings. Among the more important changes in the curriculum were the introduction of the system

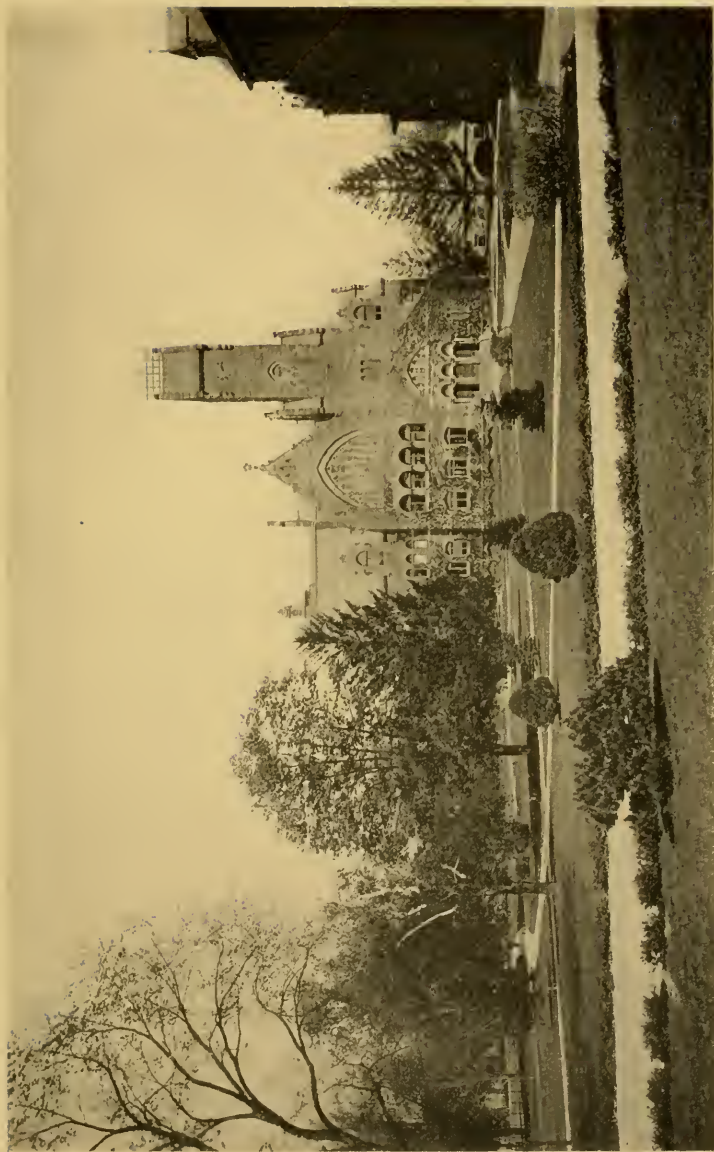
of elective studies (1870); the founding of the John C. Green School of Science (1873), offering courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer; and the establishment of the Graduate Department (1877). The Faculty was enlarged from ten professors and seven tutors in 1868, to thirty-one professors, four assistant professors, and five tutors and instructors—a total of forty—in 1888.

The spirit of President McCosh's administration is expressed in the following extract from his farewell address :

"I said to myself and I said to others, 'We have a fine old college here, with many friends; why should we not make it equal to any college in America, and, in the end, to any in Europe?' The friends of Princeton saw I was in earnest, and nobly did they encourage me."

In carrying out his plans for the development of Princeton, he strove unceasingly and unselfishly in her interest, achieving a measure of success far beyond the hopes of his admirers and far beyond the achievements of any of his predecessors. It was President McCosh's ambition to build out of the material at Princeton a great university, and it should never be forgotten that, although the name university was not assumed until after his death, the university life began in and because of his administration. In touching upon this in his closing address, President McCosh said, "the College has been brought to the very borders, and I leave it to another to carry it over into the land of promise."

There is a striking parallel between the lives of two of Princeton's greatest administrators that cannot fail to impress all students of her history. "Rarely," writes Professor Andrew F. West, "has academic history repeated itself with such precision and emphasis as in the person of James McCosh, who, though unique in his own generation, had a real prototype in the person



THE JOHN C. GREEN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

of one, though only one, of his predecessors, President John Witherspoon, the ruler of Princeton a century ago." Both were Lowland Scotchmen, Covenanters by descent, and both received their education at the University of Edinburgh. Both were ministers in the Church of Scotland at a crisis in its history, and both, when well advanced in years, came to America to preside over the affairs of Princeton, the one in 1768 and the other in 1868. Though eminent in different particulars, both bore the same stamp of character and independence, both were thoroughly patriotic, and in their guidance of the College both were actuated by the same principles of government. As a striking final coincidence, both were removed by death in the same month and on almost the same day, but a century apart; President Witherspoon dying November 15, 1794, and Dr. McCosh on November 16, 1894.*

Dr. McCosh retired from the presidency in 1888 and was succeeded by the Rev. Francis Landey Patton, D.D. President Patton was formally installed in office on the 20th of June of that year. During his administration of fourteen years the expansion and growth of the College, so successfully inaugurated under the direction of his predecessor, was most efficiently carried forward. In this period the student enrolment increased from 603 in 1888, to 1354 in 1902. At the time of President Patton's accession the Faculty numbered forty; when he retired in 1902 the teaching corps had been increased to a total of one hundred. Through the liberality of friends of the Institution its equipment and vested funds were augmented by gifts amounting to not less than three millions of dollars, a part of which was expended in the erection of seventeen new buildings.

* In tracing this analogy between the lives of Witherspoon and McCosh, free use has been made of Professor West's sketch of the life of Dr. McCosh in De Witt's *Princeton College Administrations in the Nineteenth Century*.

Upon the twenty-second of October, 1896, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the first charter, the corporate name of the Institution, formerly known as the College of New Jersey, was changed to Princeton University. The ceremonies which marked the celebration of this sesquicentennial anniversary are notable in the annals of Princeton and are yet fresh within the memory of her sons. On the third day of the celebration President Patton made the announcement of the University title in the following words :

“ There was another circumstance by which we thought it would be wise to mark the significance of this day. Thanks to the liberal provisions of the charter of the College of New Jersey, this institution from its beginning has been fully empowered to do university work in all its spheres, and we have had occasion to make no change whatever in the charter of the College of New Jersey in order that we might change its corporate name. It has been thought best to change the corporate name of the College of New Jersey, partly in order that the name of the institution might more fittingly correspond to the work that it has been doing for so many years, and partly, also, that the new name might serve as an inspiration for new effort, and mark a new departure in the direction of higher and more extended work in the great realm of pure culture, as that realm divides itself into the three great kingdoms of philosophy, science, and literature.

“ And so it is my pleasure, for expression of which I have no equivalent in words, to say that the wishes of the alumni in this respect have at last been fully realized ; to say that the faculty, trustees, and alumni stand together, and, as with the voice of one man, give their hearty approval to the change that has taken place.

“ It is my great pleasure to say that from this moment what



STAFFORD LITTLE HALL

heretofore for one hundred and fifty years has been known as the College of New Jersey shall in all future time be known as Princeton University."

A change of scarcely less moment to the students themselves, and one significant of a new order of things in undergraduate life, had preceded the events of the Sesquicentennial. This was the establishment of the honor system, first put into effect at the mid-year examinations in February, 1893. The old system of espionage was strongly condemned by the undergraduates who almost unanimously desired that the method of placing men upon their honor during examinations, so successfully practised in some of the southern colleges, should be given a trial. To this the authorities of the University cordially agreed and the following resolutions were put in force :

"Whereas, it appears that there has been a strong and growing student sentiment against the practise of cheating in examinations, and further, that the students desire to have the examinations so conducted as to be put upon their honor as gentlemen,

"Resolved, that until further notice is given to the contrary, there shall be no supervision of examinations, each student simply, at the end of his paper, subscribing the following declaration : ' I pledge my honor as a gentleman that, during this examination, I have neither given nor received assistance. ' "

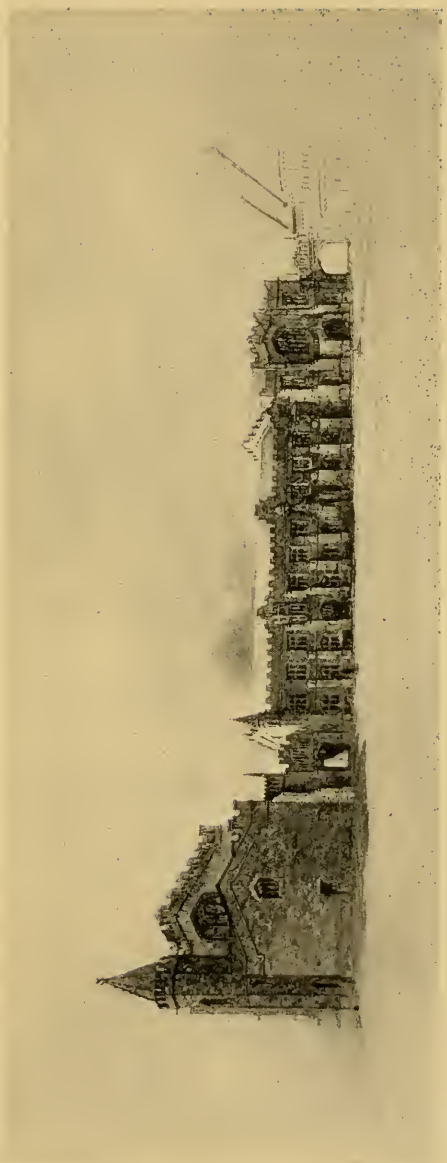
Since that day there has never been a doubt here at Princeton of the success of the honor system. There have been but few instances of violation of the honor pledge and such cases, usually confined to the newest members of the University family, the Freshmen, have been very summarily dealt with by the Student Committee, before whom they have been given a fair trial, and if found guilty have been forced to leave the University. With the students themselves rests the responsibility of maintaining the integrity of the honor system and it is needless to say that its interests are very jealously guarded. "Princeton has always

stood for honor," they say, "and men without honor should not be allowed a place among us." *

President Patton resigned on the ninth of June, 1902, and Professor Woodrow Wilson was chosen his successor and inaugurated on the twenty-fifth of October of the same year. President Wilson is the first layman to administer the affairs of the Institution and is one of her most gifted sons. He was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1879, and a few years later received his instruction in law at the University of his native state, Virginia. In 1883 he entered Johns Hopkins University as a Fellow in History. Here was finished the final draft of his first book, "Congressional Government," which after nearly twenty years remains the standard authority on the subject. This work served also as the thesis on which the University granted him his doctorate of philosophy in 1886. "The State," which followed in 1889, is the best known of President Wilson's writings on constitutional government. In 1890 he was called to the chair of Jurisprudence and Politics at Princeton, where the size of his elective classes and the interest with which he has infused his pupils have borne tribute to his success as a teacher.

President Wilson's attainments have well fitted him for the great task in hand, a thorough reorganization of the curriculum, and already complexity is giving place to coherence in the newly arranged scheme of study. President Wilson has declared his belief in the duty of the University to require of the undergraduate a systematic, rather than miscellaneous, choice of studies, at the same time that it gives him a very liberal choice of departments of study. He also believes that the student body should make a business of study, and that the discipline of the Institution should impartially require it in order that her re-

* From an editorial in *The Daily Princetonian*, February 20, 1893.



McCOSH HALL

sponsibility *in loco parentis* should not be abused. He holds that the general foundations of sound learning have been too much neglected in seeking its specialized forms; that the university "is not the place in which to teach men their specific tasks, except their tasks be those of scholarship and investigation; it is the place in which to teach them the relations which all tasks bear to the work of the world This is why I believe general training, with no particular occupation in view, to be the very heart and essence of university training, and the indispensable foundation of every special development of knowledge or of aptitude that is to lift a man to his profession or a scholar to his function of investigation."*

The revision of the curriculum, in progress during the past year, has strengthened the courses leading to the Bachelor's degree in the Arts, and a new course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Letters, has been established. There will be no shortening of the four years' cycle of study here at Princeton, for the old ideals are held to be of greater value than the passing tendencies of the period to forsake well trodden paths for a royal road to knowledge.

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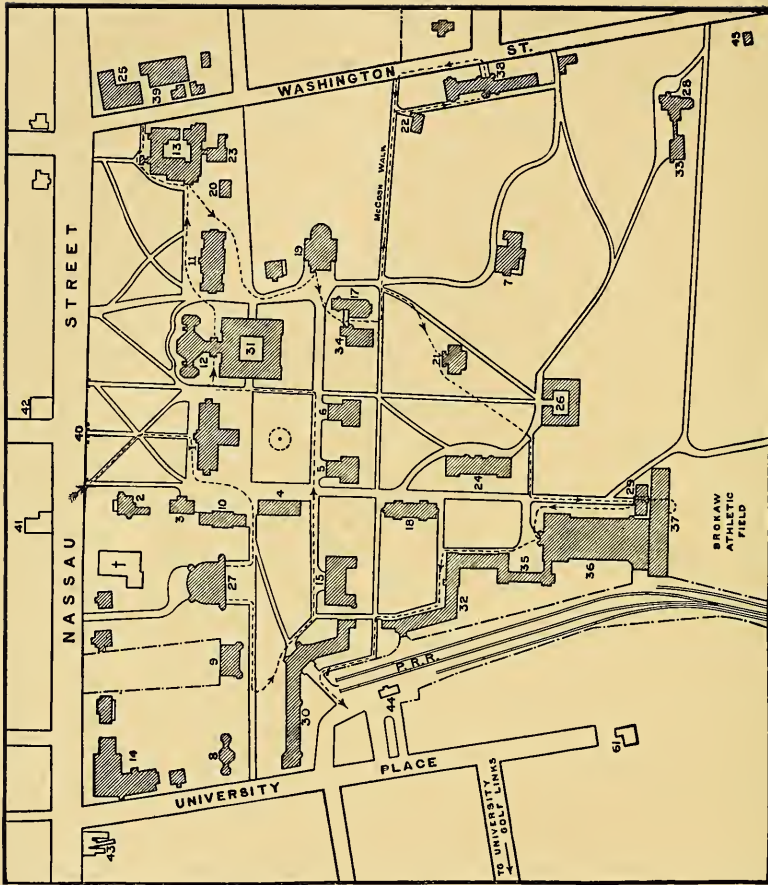
We have glanced but briefly over the past of the old College and yet we have seen upon what a broad and liberal foundation she was conceived; how even her founders, their vision not obscured by the narrowness of a day, planned their little college upon the broad basis of a *studium generale*, wherein the youth "of every religious denomination, any different Sentiments in Religion notwithstanding," might receive instruction "in the learned Languages, and in the liberal Arts and Sciences." We

* President Wilson's inaugural address.

have seen her increase in numbers, under the guidance of able administrators, and have noted the character of the men she has sent upon the public stage. We have witnessed, too, the broadening and strengthening of the curriculum and its development along the lines of science and investigation. We have seen how generously in the past the growing needs of the Institution have been met by gifts of buildings and by valuable endowments, and we look forward to the future with unhesitating confidence and enthusiasm.

Brilliant as has been Princeton's past, there lies before her a still more brilliant future. Of this there can be no doubt. Her alumni, proverbially loyal, are undivided in their support. Her administrators are men of purpose and out of the magnificent materials at hand they will build a great university, strong in the old ideals, but fashioned in the light of modern thought.

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY



THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

Dotted line indicates route followed in the "Tour"

BUILDINGS	ERECTED
1. Nassau Hall	1756
2. Dean's House	1756
3. University Offices	1803
4. West College	1836
5. Clio Hall	1838 & 1863
6. Whig Hall	1838 & 1893
7. Prospect	1849
8. Halsted Observatory	1869
9. Old Gymnasium	1869
10. Rensselaer Hall	1870
11. Dickinson Hall	1870
12. Chancellor Green Library	1873
13. School of Science	1873
14. University Hall	1876
15. Witherspoon Hall	1877
16. Observatory of Instruction	1878
17. Murray Hall	1879
18. Edwards Hall	1880
19. Marquand Chapel	1881
20. Biological Laboratory	1887
21. Art Museum	1887
22. Magnetic Observatory	1889
23. Dynamo Building	1889
24. Albert B. Dod Hall	1890
25. Chemical Laboratory	1891
26. David Brown Hall	1891
27. Alexander Hall	1892
28. Infirmary	1892
29. Brokaw Memorial	1892
30. Blair Hall	1897
31. University Library	1897
32. Stafford Little Hall	1899
33. Infirmary Annex	1899
34. Dodge Hall	1900
35. Stafford Little Hall	1901
36. New Gymnasium	1903
37. University Power Plant	1903
38. Seventy-nine Hall	1904
39. Civil Engineering Laboratory	1904
40. Fitz Randolph Gate-way	1905
41. Upper Pyne Building	
42. Lower Pyne Building	
43. Alumni Weekly Building	
44. Railroad Station	
45. Diagnostic Station	

II

GROUND AND BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY

IN the beginning the College of New Jersey owned neither grounds nor buildings but held its exercises in the house of the president or in convenient rooms. The first grounds of the College were the "two Hundred Acres of Woodland, and that ten Acres of clear'd Land" donated by the inhabitants of Princeton; a part of which, the gift of Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, became the site of Nassau Hall and was called by President Witherspoon the "campus,"—a term which he appears to have been the first to apply in its present accepted meaning. Since that day when the campus was but a few acres along the main street of the village, the grounds of the Institution have grown steadily with its resources until at the present time their total area includes some two hundred and twenty-five acres, enclosing more than thirty buildings.

These buildings have not been designed or placed in accordance with one original plan but have been added from time to time as the development and needs of the University progressed. Of late years much consideration has been given to the architectural harmony of the campus with the result that the collegiate or Tudor Gothic of the English universities has been adopted in the more recent buildings. Examples of this style are the Blair and Little dormitories and the Gymnasium, the

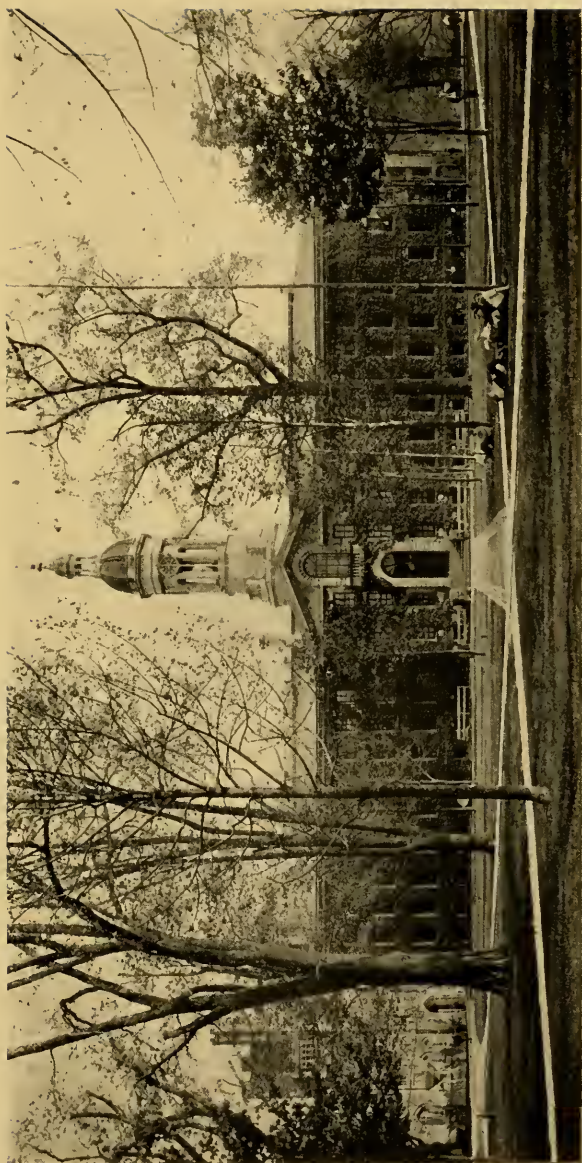
University Library, and the new Seventy-Nine Hall. The campus of Princeton is one of broad reaches and gentle slopes in which the buildings are widely spaced rather than massed in closed quadrangles. It has been fittingly called an academic park and those who love the place may well feel proud of its fine lawns and beautiful trees.

One of the chief features of a visit to Princeton is a walk through the University grounds with a glance at the buildings and their interesting histories. Surmising that this is the desire of the visitor the following tour has been prepared. Perhaps the most convenient starting point for such a tour is at the upper entrance to the front campus on Nassau Street, where on the right, as the visitor enters the grounds, stands the

Old President's House, now the residence of the Dean of the Faculty. This house, contemporaneous with Nassau Hall, was built in 1756 and was designed as a dwelling for the presidents of the college; this it continued to be until 1879, when Prospect was acquired by the Trustees. In front of the house, near the street, stand two old sycamores planted, tradition says, in 1765 by order of the Trustees to commemorate colonial resistance to the Stamp Act. Passing along the walk leading diagonally across the campus, the visitor is brought to the entrance of

Nassau Hall, the oldest and, because of its historical associations, the most interesting of the University buildings.

Historical. Nassau Hall was built in 1756 from plans drawn by Dr. Shippen and Robert Smith of Philadelphia. When completed it was the handsomest and most commodious academic structure in the colonies. In its three stories and basement it contained some sixty rooms, which included a refectory, library, and recitation rooms, and accommodated about one hundred and fifty students. In "An Account of the College," published by the



NASSAU HALL

Trustees in 1764, occurs the following interesting and quaintly worded description of the building :

“The edifice being nearly finished, and considered as sacred to liberty and revolution-principles, was denominated NASSAU-HALL, from that great deliverer of *Britain*, and assertor of protestant liberty, K. WILLIAM the III^d, prince of *Orange* and *Nassau*. It will accommodate about 147 students, computing three to a chamber. These are 20 feet square, having two large closets, with a window in each, for retirement. It has also an elegant hall, of genteel workmanship, being a square of near 40 feet, with a neatly finished front gallery. Here is a small, tho’ exceeding good organ, which was obtained by a voluntary subscription : Opposite to which, and of the same height, is erected a stage, for the use of the students, in their public exhibitions. It is also ornamented, on one side, with a portrait of his late majesty, at full length ; and, on the other, with a like picture, (and above it the family-arms neatly carved and gilt,) of his excellency governor BELCHER. These were bequeathed by the latter to this college. The library, which is on the second floor, is a spacious room, furnished at present with about 1200 volumes, all which have been the gifts of the patrons and friends of the institution, both in *Europe* and *America*. There is, on the lower story, a commodious dining hall, large enough to accommodate as many as the house will contain, together with a large kitchen, steward’s apartments, &c. The whole structure, which is of durable stone, having a neat cupola on its top, makes a handsome appearance ; and is esteemed to be the most conveniently plan’d for the purposes of a college, of any in *North-America* ; being designed and executed by that approved architect Mr. *Robert Smith*, of *Philadelphia*.”

Here dwelt the students in comfort, if not in luxury, and, according to the same authority, “always under the inspection of

the college officers, more sequestered from the various temptations, attending a promiscuous converse with the world, that theatre of folly and dissipation." The building of Nassau Hall attracted much attention and brought not a few visitors to Princeton. Among these was President Ezra Stiles of Yale College, who stopped to view the foundations, while on his way to Philadelphia in 1754, and was so much impressed that he made three drawings of the "Plan of N. Jersey College" in his diary, noting the exact measurements.

The old Hall has suffered much in its long life. During the Revolution both armies used it as a barracks, completely wrecking the interior and destroying valuable property. In 1802 the first of two disastrous fires swept through the building, destroying the entire library, with the exception of a few volumes, and some of the philosophical apparatus. Again in 1855 fire damaged the interior, causing a heavy loss in property. In both instances, however, the walls, being of solid construction, successfully withstood the flames without suffering disfigurement. During one of the student disorders, which preceded the "rebellion of 1817," previously alluded to in the historical sketch of the University, an attempt was made to wreck the building by exploding a sort of "infernal machine" in one of the entries. This bomb, the invention of some disaffected students, was made by enclosing several pounds of powder in a hollow log and was set off by a slow match, with the result that the adjacent walls were cracked from top to bottom. A number of the offenders were apprehended and dismissed, one of them being indicted by the grand jury and heavily fined.

From the twenty-sixth of June until the fourth of November, 1783, Nassau Hall was the national capitol. Within its walls, in the closing hour of the Revolution, the Congress of the nation found a safe retreat, and for more than four months held quiet

session in the spacious library room, remote from the mutinous troops at Philadelphia. Here was received, with much pomp and ceremony, his Excellency Pieter J. Van Berckel, Minister Plenipotentiary from the States General of Holland, the first ambassador accredited to America since the peace ; and here the grateful acknowledgments of Congress were tendered Washington for his services in establishing the freedom and independence of the United States.

While the Congress sat at Princeton Washington was a frequent visitor, coming from Newburgh to confer on matters of state. Later, his presence being indispensable, a house was provided for him at Rocky Hill, a village near Princeton, where he established his headquarters. In this house the Commander in Chief penned his touching farewell address to the armies of the United States. In later years came another personage of almost equal note, the Marquis Lafayette, who visited Princeton in 1824 and received from President Carnahan the diploma of Doctor of Laws, which degree had been conferred upon him by the College in 1790.

Though many of the uses for which Nassau Hall was designed have been abandoned, principally through the provision of new and separate buildings, some of the old traditions of the place still cling to it. On its steps, in the warm spring evenings, the custom of Senior singing is still kept up ; here, too, they gather for their last class photograph ; and from the old belfry at nine o'clock the curfew still rings out, vainly sounding the hour of rest.

Descriptive. Nassau Hall is but little changed in appearance, though one hundred and fifty years have passed since its cornerstone was laid. Originally there were three entrances at the front of the building ; of these the central one alone remains at the present day. Two stairways were built at the ends of the main structure after the fire of 1855 ; at the same time the old

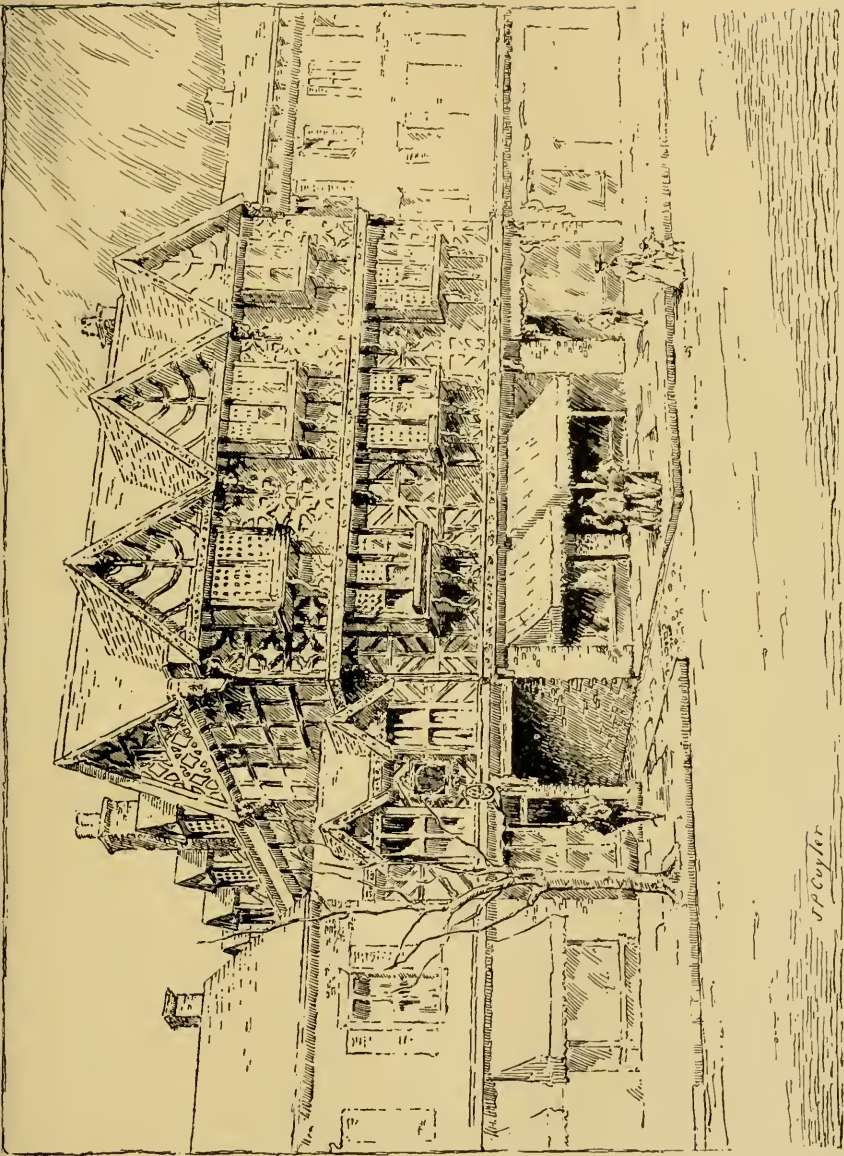
chapel room, now the main hall of the museum, was enlarged to its present dimensions. The interior has also been remodelled to some extent with a view to making the Hall more nearly fire proof. In the course of these alterations the library room, where Congress met, was cut away by raising the ceiling of the main hallway, or vestibule, which at present occupies two stories. From the steps two bronze lions, the gift of the class of 1879, keep watch over the building, and upon each side of the entrance friends of the Institution have placed tablets commemorative of its history.*

The central and eastern wings of Nassau Hall now contain the collections of the E. M. Museum of Geology and Archæology, which are distributed in the three general departments of geology, paleontology, and archæology, their arrangement being especially adapted to the purposes of comparative study. These collections are open to the visitor throughout the year between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted. The remaining part of the building is occupied by the histological laboratory and the laboratory of experimental psychology, and by the department library of geology and paleontology, and the geological lecture rooms.

In the little room upon the right of the main entrance is the relief model of the grounds and buildings of the Institution, made in 1892 for the Princeton exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. Here, too, is a very interesting collection of electrical apparatus used by Joseph Henry, the inventor of the principle upon which the magnetic telegraph is based,† later Professor of

* The tablet on the left was erected by the Synod of New Jersey in 1902; the one on the right by the Sons of the American Revolution in New Jersey, in 1896.

† Much has been written concerning the origin of the magnetic telegraph and the identity of its inventor, but it has been conclusively shown that Joseph Henry, in the year 1831, constructed the first electro-magnetic telegraph and transmitted signals through a wire of more than a mile in length. Morse, utilizing the princi-



UPPER PYNE
Drawn by John P. Cuyler

J.P. Cuyler

Natural Philosophy at Princeton, together with some earlier instruments imported by John Maclean, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, about the year 1800. Maclean, a young Scotchman who came to this country fresh from the schools of Glasgow and Paris, was probably the first regularly appointed professor of chemistry in America. There are also in the collection two of the "electrical machines" used by Benjamin Franklin in his experiments, and the giant magnet made by Henry, which has sustained a weight of 3,500 pounds.

Passing again into the main corridor the visitor is confronted by a wooden image, or "totem," which once surmounted an enormous "totem-pole" of the Alaskan Indians. This image and several lesser ones, with the cumbersome wooden cart-wheel, a part of the same group, belong to the valuable collection of Indian relics presented by Dr. Sheldon Jackson to the Princeton Theological Seminary and transferred by the trustees of that Institution to the University museum.

On the walls of the corridor leading into the main hall of the museum are some trophies of the late war with Spain, presented by Mr. Louis Vanuxem, of the class of 1879, and others. Over the doorway, facing the entrance to the building, is the bronze tablet in memory of Elias Boudinot, a trustee of the College and President of Congress during its sessions at Princeton, presented to the University by members of the Boudinot family.

ples discovered by Henry, perfected the instrument and adapted it to the transmission of messages by the use of the alphabet system of dots and dashes of which he was the inventor. Henry came to Princeton in 1832 to accept the chair of Natural Philosophy; here he remained until called to Washington in 1846 to become the first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. While in Princeton Henry continued his investigations in electro-magnetism, and constructed a number of wires about the College grounds through which signals were successfully sent. The original instrument by means of which these signals were transmitted may be seen in the case on the left of the doorway.

Entering the main hall the visitor will find in the cases (1, 2, 3, 4,) just in front of the doorway, an interesting collection representing the development of edged instruments from the advent of man to the present day. Many of the implements, relics of the ancient lake-dwellers of Switzerland, are of great value. Geologists and archæologists have never been able to agree upon even an approximate date for these early evidences of man, and have variously computed their age at from five to twenty thousand years. Perhaps the most interesting object in this collection is an ancient razor (3), curiously wrought from bronze. There are, besides, beautifully fashioned bronze arrow-heads, daggers, and knives, and various other implements of war and of peace. On the left of these cases may be seen a model (20) of one of these prehistoric lake-dwellings, by Professor Keller of Zurich. The articles which have been discovered probably fell through the rough flooring and have lain for ages buried in deposits at the bottom of the lake.

Turning once more to the right the visitor will see the mummy of the High Priest of Heliopolis, in the time of Rameses II, lying in state in its mummy case (5). This Rameses, the Pharaoh who oppressed the Israelites and one of the greatest of the Egyptian princes, reigned about 1500 years before the time of Christ, which proves this mummy to be some 3400 years of age. The small room (30), known as the Swiss Room, at the right of the hall, contains a series of erratic rock specimens from the Central Alps, collected by Professor Guyot, and intended to show the extent of the Alpine glaciers during the Ice Age.

Passing down the aisle on the right, the visitor will find in the alcove cases along the wall (7-12) ethnological collections from the South Sea Islands, Alaska, New Mexico, and Arizona. In the centre of the hall are several reproductions of prehistoric an-



DAVID BROWN HALL

imals, copies of the original skeletons in the British Museum, the museum at Dijon, France, and in other collections. The huge reptile (26), *Hadrosaurus Foulkii*, which faces the visitor from the head of the raised platform, is modelled from fossil remains discovered at Haddonfield, New Jersey. Next to it is the restoration of a giant turtle (27) which once roamed through what are now the Sewalik Hills of India. The Glyptodon (28), which in general form resembles the armadillos of the present day, lived at a much later period than his neighbors, an age (Pleistocene) which geologists tell us just preceded the advent of man. Some of the species attained an immense size, so large in fact that the native tribes of South America, we are told, use their fossil remains for huts. The Megatherium (29), an immense herbivorous animal, also of the Pleistocene Age, is the prototype of the present sloth. This creature, a denizen of the great primeval forests of South America, fed upon the foliage of trees which it uprooted by its great strength, and though its habits were peaceful, it must have proved a powerful antagonist if attacked. No other fossil so far surpasses its modern representative in size as does the Megatherium, for the largest living sloth hardly exceeds two feet in length. Restorations of these animals may be seen in the series of pictures, typical of the great geological ages, around the front of the gallery.

The cases in the centre of the room (22-25), running along the sides of the raised platform, contain numerous implements and ornaments in silver and beadwork of the Indians of the northwest coast of North America, forming a part of the collection made by the museum among the Yakutats of Alaska (23); the collection of the Peary Auxiliary Expedition of 1894, illustrating the life and customs of the Northern Eskimos (25); and some of the more valuable and interesting discoveries from the Swiss lake excavations (25). A series of models of the

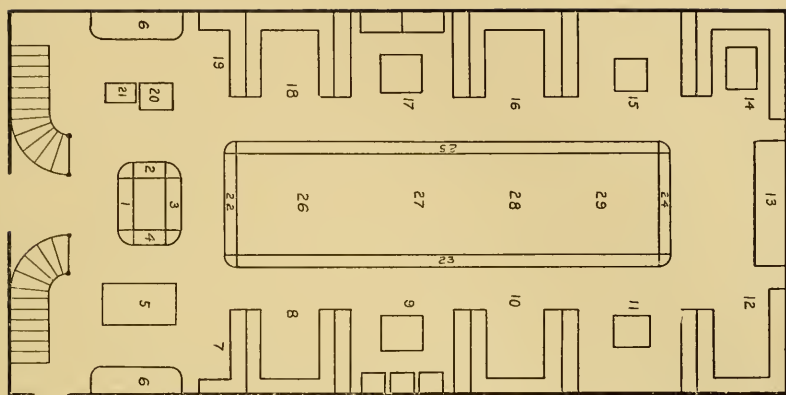
cliff-dwellings and pueblos of the southwest will also be found in alcoves (9, 11, 14, 15, 17) on each side of the room.

The large case at the end of the hall contains an interesting collection of war implements, clothing, and baskets, from the savage races of many lands. The collection of pottery from New Mexico and Arizona (12), in the alcove at the right of this case, is an exceptionally fine one.

The alcove cases (14-19) on the opposite side of the room contain casts from the Smithsonian collection of Peruvian antiquities (14, 15), relics from the lake excavations of Switzerland (16, 18), and ethnological collections from the caves of France, the dwellings of primeval man (19). One of the most interesting objects in the case (25) along the raised platform is an ancient bronze knife and the stone mold in which it was cast, from the Swiss lake-dwellings. In the central alcove (16) against the wall may be seen a number of barbed bronze fish-hooks, bearing such a strong resemblance to those of the present day that it is hard to believe that they are thousands of years old.

Ascending to the gallery by the stairway at the left of the main entrance as you face the doorway, the visitor will find in the cases along the railing the large collection of minerals bequeathed to the University by the late Archibald MacMartin of New York. The perfection of the specimens, which number about 2,600, and the number of localities represented in each family, make this collection one of special value. The cases next to the wall contain the beginning of the paleontological collections, continued in the eastern wing of the building. Here are many type specimens; among others are the original slabs from which Professor Hugh Miller wrote his treatise on the fossil fishes of the old red sandstone.

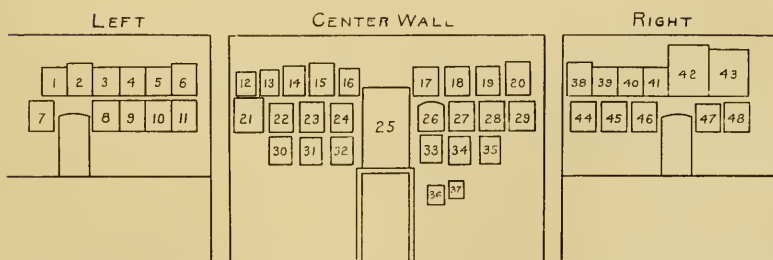
From this gallery may be had the best view of the collection



30

PLAN OF MAIN HALL, E. M. MUSEUM

(Numbers correspond with numbers in parentheses in text)



KEY TO PORTRAIT GALLERY, NASSAU HALL

(Numbers correspond with text)

of portraits which occupies the front and adjacent walls of the room. A detailed description, with numbered references to the wall chart, follows :

1. MATTHEW BOYD HOPE, M. D., D. D. Professor of Rhetoric and Civil Polity, 1846-1859.
2. LUTHER HALSEY, D. D. Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Natural History, 1824-1829.
3. ALBERT BALDWIN DOD, D. D., class of 1822. Professor of Mathematics, 1830-1845.
4. JOHN BAYARD, Trustee, 1778-1807. Member of Continental Congress.
5. GEORGE MUSGRAVE GIGER, D. D., class of 1841. From 1846, Adjunct Professor of Mathematics; from 1847, of Greek; from 1854, Professor of Latin Language and Literature; from 1864-65, Emeritus.
6. JOHN WOODHULL, D. D., class of 1766. Trustee, 1780-1824.
7. LYMAN HOTCHKISS ATWATER, D. D., LL. D. From 1854, Professor of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy; from 1869-1883, of Logic and Moral and Political Science.
8. SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D. President, 1761-1766.
9. SAMUEL DAVIES, A. M. President, 1759-1761.
10. AARON BURR, A. M. President, 1748-1757.
11. JONATHAN DICKINSON, A. M. First President, 1746-1747.
12. HENRY KOLLOCK, D. D., class of 1794. Professor of Theology, 1803-1806.
13. WALTER MINTO, LL. D. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1787-1796.
14. GILBERT TENNENT, A. M. Trustee, 1746-1764.
15. DAVID HOSACK, M. D., LL. D., class of 1789. Distinguished physician.
16. GEORGE WASHINGTON MUSGRAVE, D. D., LL. D. Trustee, 1859-1882.
17. CHARLES EWING, LL. D., class of 1798. Trustee, 1820-1832.
18. WILLIAM WIRT PHILLIPS, D. D. Trustee, 1829-1865. Portrait by Edward Mooney.
19. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D., class of 1804. Attorney General of New Jersey; U. S. Senator; Chancellor of Union College, New York; and President of Rutgers College, New Jersey.
20. GEORGE SPAFFORD WOODHULL, A. M., class of 1790. Trustee, 1807-1834; also Secretary of the Board.

21. JOHN RODGERS, D. D. Trustee, 1765-1807.
22. JONATHAN EDWARDS, A. M. President, 1757-1758.
23. WILLIAM PATERSON, LL. D., class of 1763. Trustee, 1787-1802. Member of the Continental Congress; U. S. Senator; Attorney General and Governor of New Jersey; Judge of U. S. Supreme Court.
24. JONATHAN BELCHER, A. M. Governor of New Jersey and *ex-officio* President of Board of Trustees, 1748-1757. This picture, a copy of the portrait of Governor Belcher in the gallery of the Boston Athenæum, was presented by Professor George M. Giger.
25. GEORGE WASHINGTON. Painted from life by Charles Wilson Peale in 1784 at the request of the Trustees of the College, and ordered by them to be hung in the frame of "the picture of the late King of Great Britain, which was torn away by a ball from the American artillery in the battle of Princeton." The present frame is undoubtedly the same one that contained the portrait of King George the Second, presented to the College by Governor Belcher, and alluded to in the above minute of the Trustees. In the background of the painting is a representation of the battle of Princeton, showing Nassau Hall in the distance. The wounded officer is General Mercer, who is supported by a surgeon, while close by is another officer bearing the American flag.
26. WILLIAM PENNINGTON, A. M., class of 1813. Trustee, 1848-1862. Governor and Chancellor of New Jersey; Member of Congress; Speaker of the House of Representatives.
27. DANIEL HAINES, A. M., class of 1820. Trustee, 1845-1848. Governor and Chancellor of New Jersey; Judge of Supreme Court of New Jersey.
28. CHARLES SMITH OLDEN. Treasurer, 1845-1869; Trustee, 1863-1875; Governor of New Jersey.
29. ISAAC HALSTED WILLIAMSON, LL. D. Governor of New Jersey and *ex-officio* President of Board of Trustees, 1817-1829.
30. CHARLES AUGUSTUS YOUNG, Ph. D., LL. D. From 1877 Professor of Astronomy. Portrait by Henry Harrison.
31. JOSEPH HENRY, LL. D. Professor of Natural Philosophy, 1832-1848; Trustee, 1864-1878; First Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
32. STEPHEN ALEXANDER, LL. D. Adjunct Professor of Mathematics, 1834-1840; Professor of Astronomy, 1840-1877; Emeritus, 1877-1883.
33. ARNOLD GUYOT, Ph. D., LL. D. Professor of Geology and Physical Geography, 1854-1884.

34. HENRY LEE, A. M., class of 1773. Governor of Virginia; Delegate Continental Congress; Member of Congress. From the original portrait by Gilbert Stuart.
35. SAMUEL WOODRUFF. Trustee, 1749-1768. From the original portrait by Benjamin West.
36. SAMUEL LEWIS SOUTHIARD, LL. D., class of 1804. Trustee, 1822-1842; Governor, Attorney General, and Chancellor of New Jersey; Secretary of the Navy; U. S. Senator and President of Senate.
37. GEORGE DUFFIELD, D. D., class of 1752. Trustee, 1777-1790.
38. RICHARD STOCKTON, A. M., class of 1748. Trustee, 1757-1781. Judge Supreme Court of New Jersey; Delegate Continental Congress and Signer of the Declaration of Independence.
39. ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, A. M., class of 1775. Trustee, 1807-1831. Chief Justice Supreme Court of New Jersey.
40. ROBERT LENOX. Trustee, 1813-1839.
41. DAVID MAGIE, D. D., class of 1817. Trustee, 1835-1865. Portrait by Edward Mooney.
42. JOHN INSLEY BLAIR. Trustee, 1866-1899. Portrait by A. L. Woodward.
43. JAMES MCCOSH, D. D., LL. D., L. H. D. President, 1868-1888.
44. JOHN WITHERSPOON, D. D., LL. D. President, 1768-1794; Delegate Continental Congress; Signer of the Declaration of Independence.
45. JAMES CARNAHAN, D. D., LL. D., class of 1800. President, 1823-1854.
46. ASHBEL GREEN, D. D., LL. D., class of 1783. President, 1812-1822.
47. SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH, D. D., LL. D., class of 1769. Treasurer, 1783-1786; Vice President, 1789-1795; President, 1795-1812.
48. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL. D., class of 1816. Professor of Mathematics, 1823-1829; of Languages, 1829-1830; of Ancient Languages and Literature, 1830-1847; of Greek Language and Literature, 1847-1854; Vice President, 1829-1854; President, 1854-1868. Portrait by Edward Mooney.

Passing around the gallery the visitor will come to the entrance to the upper or eastern hall of the museum. Here are the main collections of the department of paleontology. On the platform in the centre of the room are the skeletons of a Mastodon from the United States, an Irish Deer from the peat bogs

of Limerick, a Cave Bear from France, and some of the extinct birds of New Zealand. Here also is a very perfect skeleton of *Cervalces*, an intermediate between the elk and the moose, which is undoubtedly the most valuable specimen in the museum. The bones of this animal were discovered at Mt. Hermon, Warren County, New York, and were presented by the Rev. A. A. Haines.

The small case in front of the central platform contains a valuable collection of fossil leaves from Florissant, Colorado, many of which are type specimens and form the basis from which Professor Lesquereux wrote his memoir on the fossil botany of America. The larger upright case, immediately on the right, contains the remaining part of this collection.

On the left of the doorway, resting on the floor, is a very beautiful leaf of a fossil palm from western Wyoming. This leaf proves the existence of a tropical climate there during the early ages, a fact that is further shown by the discovery of the remains of crocodiles in the same region.

On the walls at this end of the room are slabs containing the original bones of the prehistoric *Ichthyosaurus* and *Teleosaurus*. The cases along the walls contain a fine series of vertebrate and invertebrate fossils from Europe and America, illustrating the principal organic forms of all the geological epochs; those on the left containing an especially fine collection of coal plants, many of which are type specimens of great value. At the rear of the room are a number of slabs exhibiting the footprints of prehistoric animals, once thought to have been made by great birds, but now generally believed to be the tracks of reptiles.

In the gallery may be found a further exhibit of fossils, many of which are fine type specimens procured in the west by the various Princeton expeditions; here, too, is an interesting series of Indian photographs forming a part of the Sheldon Jackson



LOWER PYNE

collection. In the small case at the head of the stairs is an exhibit of uncut gems belonging to the MacMartin collection of minerals. The specimens include a diamond from the Kimberley mines of South Africa, topaz, emeralds, rose quartz, and other precious stones. Descending the stairway at the head of this room, which leads to the main entrance corridor, the visitor will find near the western end of Nassau Hall, and on the left as he leaves the Hall, the

University Offices. This building was erected in 1803 and was originally designed as a recitation hall for the Freshmen and Sophomore classes, with rooms for "the handsome exhibition of the Library of the College" and for the accommodation of the two literary societies, the American Whig and the Clio-sophic. Later it was known as Geological Hall and for a time contained the geological cabinet and lecture rooms. At present it is the executive headquarters of the University and contains the offices of the Treasurer, the Registrar, and the Curator of Grounds and Buildings. Here also is the meeting room of the Faculty. Another building, of like appearance and occupying a similar position at the opposite or eastern end of Nassau Hall, was erected in the same year to serve as a refectory, with rooms also for the philosophical apparatus and the astronomical observatory. This structure, known as Philosophical Hall, was removed to make room for the Chancellor Green Library, erected in 1872. The dormitory south of the University Offices is

Reunion Hall, built in 1870 on the site of Professor Joseph Henry's residence, and so named to commemorate the reunion of the Old and New Schools of the Presbyterian Church. Members of each party donated the funds by which it was built and its cornerstone was laid by the General Assembly. It is a five-story structure built of stone with brick trimmings and contains fifty-four suites, accommodating eighty persons. Next to Reunion Hall is

West College, which is the oldest building used as a dormitory now standing. The growth of the Institution led the Trustees in 1833 to erect a new building for the accommodation of the students ; this they named East College from its position in relation to the main edifice. Three years later another dormitory was built, known as West College, occupying a similar position on the western side of what was then the "back campus," so called to distinguish it from the "front campus" lying between Nassau Hall and the main street. East College was torn down in 1896 to make room for the new University Library. There are forty suites of rooms in West College which accommodate eighty occupants. Turning here and passing down the walk leading between West and Reunion the visitor will see on the right

Alexander Hall, a handsome structure of brownstone and granite built in the Romanesque style of western France. This building, the gift of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, was erected in 1893 at a cost exceeding \$350,000. It is used for Commencement and Class Day exercises, public lectures, and other University gatherings of a general character. As an auditorium it is admirably arranged allowing an audience of fifteen hundred to be comparatively near the rostrum. On the southern front of the building is a fine rose window. Beneath this window is a seated figure of learning, on the left of which are allegorical figures of architecture, sculpture, painting, poetry, music and belles lettres ; and on the right, oratory, theology, history, philosophy, and ethics. There are other sculptures about the rose window and in the niches around the ambulatory. These decorations were executed by Mr. J. Massey Rhind, under the direction of the architect, Mr. William A. Potter. From the wide ambulatory which encircles the building the visitor may obtain a view of the interior. The rostrum and President's chair are finished in colored marbles



ALEXANDER HALL

and polychromatic mosaic. Behind the rostrum is a series of exquisite mosaic wall pictures, designed by J. A. Holzer, illustrative of the Homeric story. A large organ, built by George Jardine, stands in one of the small galleries near the platform. West of Alexander Hall is the

Old Gymnasium, erected in 1869 through the liberality of Mr. Robert Bonner and Mr. Henry G. Marquand. Since the recent opening of the new Gymnasium, generously provided by the alumni, this building is no longer used for the purposes for which it was designed. Beyond it is the

Halsted Observatory, the gift of General N. Norris Halsted. Here is mounted the great equatorial telescope, having an aperture of twenty-three inches and a focal length of thirty feet, made by the Clarks and provided with the usual accessory instruments. This observatory is devoted to scientific research, chiefly in the department of astronomical physics; at present the principal work is the photometric observation of variable stars, under a grant from the Carnegie Institution. In constructing the Observatory great care was taken to eliminate as far as possible the troublesome factor of vibration. The telescope is mounted equatorially on a pyramidal shaft of granite, which rests on solid foundations of masonry extending to bed rock twenty-five feet below the surface of the ground. The building was completed in 1872 at a cost of \$60,000 and ten years later the telescope and its accessory instruments, representing a further outlay of \$32,000 generously provided by subscription, were installed. During Commencement week the Observatory is opened to the public and visitors are given an opportunity of looking through the big glass. North of the Observatory, at the corner of Nassau Street and University Place, stands

University Hall, originally planned as a hotel but now used as a dormitory, its revenues going to the support of the E. M.

Museum. It contains eighty suites, accommodating one hundred and sixty persons, and cost \$100,000. On the left, across the campus from the Old Gymnasium, is

Blair Hall, the first representative of the collegiate Gothic style of architecture adopted in the more recent Princeton buildings. This handsome dormitory costing \$150,000, a Sesquicentennial gift from the late John I. Blair, is built of white German-town stone and forms, with the Little Hall and the new Gymnasium architecturally combined with it, an almost unbroken western boundary to the campus. The massive central tower of Blair is pierced by an archway, which with the terraces and flight of steps forms the entrance to the University grounds from the southwest. There are fifty-three suites in this building which are at present occupied by one hundred and twenty persons. Facing Alexander Hall and east of Blair stands

Witherspoon Hall, named after the President of Revolutionary days. It was built in 1877 from College funds to provide better and more comfortable rooms than had previously been considered necessary. Constructed in the Victorian Gothic style from blue-gray stone, Witherspoon was considered at the time of its erection one of the handsomest and most conveniently appointed college dormitories in the country. It cost \$100,000 and with its sixty suites of rooms provides accommodations for one hundred and forty persons. Following the walk which leads toward Marquand Chapel and east from Blair and Witherspoon, the visitor will pass the beautiful white marble buildings of the two literary societies,

Clio and Whig Halls, forming the southern boundary of the old quadrangle. These great rival societies, the Cliosophic and the American Whig, founded in the good old colony days, still maintain their ancient traditions and are now, as they have always been, the most important single influence in the intellectual



BLAIR HALL

training which Princeton gives. Their object is to develop skill in writing, speaking, and debating ; they are conducted entirely by the undergraduates and their rules are said to be those of the House of Representatives of the American Congress. There is nothing like these two societies in any other college in the country, and they have successfully withstood the invasion of the fraternity organizations which have destroyed so many of the old literary societies elsewhere.

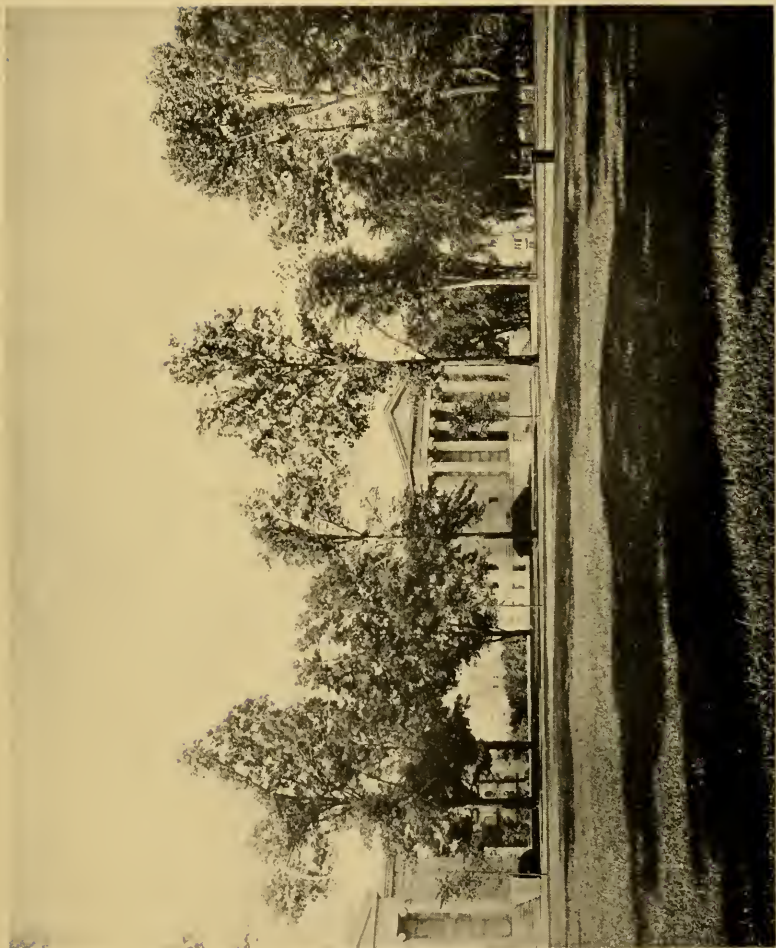
The history of the "Halls," as they have come to be known, antedates the Revolution. In the year 1765 two literary societies, known as the Well Meaning and Plain Dealing Clubs, were organized in the College, but because of some disorders were shortly afterward suppressed. In 1769, however, with the sanction of the Faculty, the Plain Dealers were reorganized under the name of the American Whig Society, and in 1770 the Well Meaning Club became the Cliosophic Society. Prominent among the Whig founders were James Madison, Philip Freneau, Gunning Bedford, and William Bradford ; while William Paterson, Oliver Ellsworth, Aaron Burr, and Henry Lee are among the first Cliosophians. At first both societies occupied rooms in Nassau Hall but in 1838, having outgrown their old quarters, two buildings were erected which fifty years later were removed to make way for the present handsome structures. The cornerstones of the new buildings were laid with appropriate ceremonies at the Commencement of 1890. The cornerstone of Clio Hall was laid by President Patton and that of Whig by Ex-President McCosh. Architecturally the Halls are models of Ionic temples and were built from the designs of the late A. Page Brown. The fine pillars which support the porticos are monoliths cut from solid blocks of marble and are among the largest ever quarried in this country. Clio Hall stands at the southwestern corner of the quadrangle, next to West College, while Whig is nearest to the Library building. In front of the Halls and in the centre of the quadrangle is

The Big Cannon, left here because of a broken carriage by both Washington and Cornwallis on that eventful January morning in '77 when they did the town the honor of fighting one of the great battles of the Revolution over its quiet fields.

This old gun, now one of Princeton's most sacred possessions, has an interesting history. As a relic of the Revolution it stayed for a time in the village until, upon the outbreak of the War of 1812, it was sent to New Brunswick to defend that city against an expected attack. It was condemned as unsafe, however, and for more than fifteen years lay upon the New Brunswick commons, until one night the "Princeton Blues," a military company composed of citizens of the town, went over with teams and brought it back to Princeton. Here they left it in a vacant lot and not altogether content must needs signalize the adventure by firing a round or two which did great execution among the neighboring windows and disturbed the early morning slumbers of the inhabitants. In 1838 it was carried to the campus and two years later planted muzzle downward in its present resting place.

The old gun still leads a strenuous life. About it, some September night soon after the opening of College, is held the "rush," the annual battle between the Freshmen and the Sophomores; here also are built the big fires which mark notable victories in football and in baseball; and around it at Commencement time the Seniors gather for their last class exercises. It is the great totem of the place and about it the life of a Princeton undergraduate begins and ends. There is another Princeton cannon which has also had an eventful career. This is

The Little Cannon between Whig and Clio Halls. It too is a relic of the Revolutionary battle, and it may have been the same "alarm gun" that some malicious Tory spiked and rendered otherwise useless on the evening of June 10, 1780, which proceeding is referred to in no gentle terms in the



CLÍO HALL AND THE BIG CANNON

New Jersey Gazette of the day. For many years this gun remained buried at the corner of Nassau and Witherspoon streets until one night the undergraduates transferred it to the campus. In 1854 the students of Rutgers College missed from their grounds a small piece of brass ordnance and were somehow led to believe that it had found its way to Princeton. Laboring under this delusion, a party of them came over on the night of April 26, 1875, during the Princeton vacation, dug up the little cannon and carried it away to New Brunswick. When college was again convened and the loss discovered great was the wrath at Princeton and many were the threats of reprisal. Finally, after some sharp correspondence had passed between the heads of the two institutions, a joint committee, chosen from the faculty of each college, was appointed to straighten matters out. Pending these negotiations, however, a few Princetonians descended one night upon the college in New Brunswick and not finding the cannon, broke open the museum and carried off some old muskets which were in the building. This act of open hostility did not tend to soothe the feelings of the gentlemen of Rutgers but in the end diplomacy won the day, the muskets and the cannon were returned to their rightful owners and the matter was soon forgotten. However, when the little gun was once more in Princeton, to guard against eventualities it was firmly imbedded in a ton or more of concrete, and so deeply buried that but a small portion of its length was left above the ground. And so, resting safely in the shadow of the old Halls, it may be found at the present day. Across the quadrangle and on its eastern side stands the main building of the

University Library, a Sesquicentennial gift from the late Mrs. Percy Rivington Pyne. Before describing the two buildings which together contain the library of the University, a short account of the origin and growth of this great collection of books may be of interest.

Historical. The library undoubtedly began with the College itself. The first mention of it is found in a minute of the Trustees, dated September 26, 1750, authorizing President Burr to purchase a bookcase for the use of the College. When Nassau Hall was built a few years later it contained a spacious library-room, planned on so ample a scale that when Congress met there in 1783 it was found to be nearly as large as the room which they had occupied in Philadelphia. In 1760 the College was possessed of a collection of about 1,200 volumes, many of which had been given by Governor Belcher. When Witherspoon came over from Scotland in 1768 he brought with him some 300 volumes presented by "sundry friends abroad" and gladdened the Trustees with the news that he was expecting "another considerable collection of books." Witherspoon also brought with him a young Scotsman, one Hugh Sim, whom he recommended as "a person of singular ingenuity and merit and well qualified to serve the interests of the College" in the offices of Librarian and Inspector of Rooms. Sim received these appointments and was paid a yearly salary of "£5 together with his commons in College." He appears to have been the first regularly appointed Librarian.

The outbreak of the Revolution proved a sore blow to the College in more ways than one. The old building was despoiled by friend and foe alike; books were carried away wholesale by the soldiers of Cornwallis and some of them were afterwards recovered in far away South Carolina. After the war a contemporary tells us that "what was left did not deserve the name of a library." No sooner, however, had the process of recuperation again furnished the College with a suitable library than the great fire of 1802 swept it away in the space of a few hours. Of over 3,000 volumes but a bare 100 were saved, and yet, such was the perseverance and untiring energy which these founders of



INTERIOR OF ALEXANDER HALL
By courtesy of the *American Architect*

the library displayed, that in less than two years they had once more gathered together a collection of some 4,000 volumes. In this undertaking they were most generously assisted by friends at home and abroad, and particularly by Dr. Willard, President of Harvard College, through whose influence Massachusetts contributed 744 volumes, a much greater number than any other state.

During the next half century the library grew with the increasing power and influence of the College. In 1839 it numbered 8,000 volumes; in 1856, 9,313; and in 1868, about 14,000 volumes, as yet without a separate building or an adequate endowment. In 1868 Mr. John C. Green, a benefactor of the Institution in many ways, created the Elizabeth Fund for the purchase of books which yields \$3,000 a year, and shortly afterward erected a library building which he named in honor of Chancellor Henry Woodhull Green, of the class of 1820. Prior to 1868 the only considerable gift of money which the library had received was a legacy of \$1,000 left by President James Madison, a pupil of Witherspoon's. The interest which Mr. Green and the members of his family have taken in the welfare of the library accounts very largely for its rapid growth during the last forty years; in this period it has grown from 14,000 volumes to 185,000 at the present day. The renewed interest awakened in the library through the gift of a magnificent new building in 1896 is undoubtedly responsible for the great increase in recent years, the gain during the last decade alone exceeding 90,000 volumes. The total number of bound volumes, exclusive of duplicates, now in the library, is 185,000, and there are in addition some 50,000 unbound periodicals, pamphlets, and manuscripts. The present yearly rate of accession is approximately 10,000 volumes.

Descriptive. The two buildings, the Chancellor Green Library

and the New Library Building, which has been architecturally combined with it, together form the University Library. The Chancellor Green Library, a gift from Mr. John C. Green, was erected in 1872 at a cost of \$120,000. It consists of a central octagon connected by passageways with two wings of a similar form, the extreme length from wing to wing being 160 feet. The central octagon, 64 feet in diameter and 50 feet in height, was originally planned to provide a shelving space for 100,000 volumes. When, upon the occasion of the Sesquicentennial, provision was made by a friend of the University for a new building with space for 1,200,000 volumes, the Chancellor Green building, long crowded beyond its calculated capacity, was found to be admirably adapted to the uses of a working library, and has since then been refitted throughout with the most modern system of heating, lighting, and ventilation.

The New Library Building, which forms the eastern side of the quadrangle, was erected in 1897 at a cost of \$650,000 and is one of the largest and most splendidly equipped college libraries in the country. It is constructed from Longmeadow stone in the Gothic style of Oxford, and is connected with the Chancellor Green building by a main entrance hallway in which are located the card catalogues and the delivery desk. The northern and southern wings, known as the "stacks," contain shelving space for 500,000 volumes each, the total estimated capacity of the united buildings being about 1,250,000 volumes. In the eastern and western wings are the administration rooms and the seminaries,—rooms furnished with special libraries and set apart for the purposes of advanced study. Ornamenting the western tower are the statues of President Witherspoon, President McCosh, James Madison, of the class of 1771, Richard Stockton, of the class of 1748, and Oliver Ellsworth, of the class of 1766. The designs for the Library were prepared by William A. Potter, of



THE LIBRARY TOWER

New York, the architect of Alexander Hall and of other Princeton buildings.

Entering the Library the visitor will find in the hallway which connects the two buildings the author and subject card catalogues and the delivery desk where account is taken of the books that are borrowed and those returned. On the left is the Chancellor Green building, recently refitted as a reading room, containing the standard and latest works in all departments and especially adapted to the purposes of study. Here may be found a collection of some forty thousand volumes, chiefly those in general circulation, and a very complete list of the best periodicals. The desk of the Reference Librarian, whose office is to assist investigators to the sources for their work, is also here. This desk is connected by telephone with all parts of the Library so that any book in the stacks may be sent for and delivered at the reader's table. In the western wing is the meeting room of the Trustees of the University; opposite in the eastern wing are the offices of the Dean of the Graduate School and the Secretary of the University. The Trustees' room is open to visitors except on the days of stated meeting.

The exhibition room, across the hallway in the new building, contains the following special collections:

THE MORGAN COLLECTION OF VIRGILS, presented by Junius S. Morgan, Esq., '88. This fine collection includes many rare and valuable editions and is the largest of its kind in this country and one of the largest in the world. Among its treasures is the first edition of Virgil, the *editio princeps*, printed at Rome in 1469 and one of the rarest books in existence. Another famous volume in the collection is Grolier's own copy of the poet, printed and bound by him in 1541. The collection numbers in all some 659 volumes and is valued at more than \$50,000.

THE WILLIAM HORACE MORSE COLLECTION of Japanese netsukes (small carvings), comprising 475 examples, the great majority of which are in ivory. This collection, valued at \$10,000, is a gift to the University from the family of the late William Horace Morse, and is now temporarily exhibited in the Library.

THE HUTTON COLLECTION OF DEATH MASKS, presented to the University in 1897 by the late Laurence Hutton. This unique collection of "portraits in plaster" is the largest and finest in the world and the only one, in fact, that may be dignified by the term collection.

Mr. Hutton became interested in death masks in the early sixties when he was then living in New York. One afternoon in a bookstore he saw a mask of Benjamin Franklin that had been found in an ash barrel on Second Avenue and on exploring this barrel discovered another mask of Franklin, one of Wordsworth, one of Scott, and one of Cromwell, also casts from the skulls of Robert Bruce and Robert Burns. With these Mr. Hutton's collection was begun. The mask of Dean Swift is the only one in existence. It was originally the property of Trinity College, Dublin, but was stolen from the College library in 1853. A large reward was offered for its return but nothing was ever heard of it. Several years ago Mr. Hutton came across this rare mask under a pile of rubbish in an old curiosity shop in London. The most valuable mask in the collection is that of Sir Isaac Newton. It was made by Roubilliac and is one of two in existence. The original is in the rooms of the Royal Society, at Burlington House, London. The collection numbers in all some seventy-four masks.

In addition to these collections there are many other things of interest in the exhibition room. Against the eastern partition and near the entrance hangs the Doctor of Laws diploma conferred upon James Madison by the College in 1787. About



EASTWARD ACROSS THE OLD QUADRANGLE

the walls are the framed congratulatory letters, from institutions of both the old and the new world, addressed to the University upon the occasion of the celebration of her one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. Among the portraits now in the exhibition room may be noted one of Judge William Paterson of the class of 1763, a framer of the Constitution and one of Princeton's most noted sons, which faces the entrance from the south wall, bequeathed by his grandson, Judge William Paterson, of class 1835; a portrait of Ex-President Francis Landey Patton, by John W Alexander, west wall; and one of James Ormsbee Murray, first Dean of the University, north wall. In one of the cases near the entrance may be seen an interesting collection of Princetoniana, including the Madison family Bible which records the birth of James Madison; the original manuscript copy of Madison's speech, delivered upon the occasion of his inauguration as President of the United States, March 4, 1809; President Edward's Hebrew Bible; a manuscript sermon in the autograph of President Burr; and an exhibit of early College publications. In another case at the farther end of the room is an exhibit of letters and publications relating to Aaron Burr the younger, of the class of 1772. The large case against the western wall contains in part a series of autographs of many of the early presidents of the College, as well as those of some of her more noted sons, and a set of the exquisitely printed publications of the Grolier Club. The cases in the central part of the room at present contain an interesting collection of Babylonian and Assyrian seals and tablets, and those against the southern wall an exhibit of early illuminated texts and manuscripts, and papyri.

Upon public occasions, such as Commencement and the days of the big games, it is customary to allow a limited number of persons, accompanied by a guide, the privilege of visiting the stacks and the tower. From the tower a splendid view may be had of

the University grounds and buildings, the town of Princeton, and the surrounding country, which will fully compensate the visitor for the fatigues of the ascent.

In descending to the main floor the visitor will have an opportunity of examining the construction of the great bookcases or "stacks." These stacks, built after the Library Bureau's system, consist of five stories, each story being seven and one-half feet high. The construction is of iron, steel, and glass, except the shelves which are of wood. The stacks are practically a solid unit from the bottom to the top of the building, each bookcase being circled by the glass "decks" which form the floors and which permit of an equal diffusion of light. These decks do not extend quite to the side walls, thus allowing a free circulation of air which is furnished by forced ventilation, thereby insuring an even temperature in different parts of the building. The stacks are built upon what is known as the "open end" system by which the shelves are supported upon brackets instead of resting on pins or bars at each end. By means of a set-screw they may be easily adjusted at any desired height. Wood has been used for the shelves because polished metal was found to be too slippery, or when roughened, too wearing on the books. The light and graceful structure of the open end system, the white enamel and glass, and the admirable amount of light, have produced an exceptionally attractive stack from the technical standpoint.

In the basement below the main hallway is located the printing and binding room, where under skilful direction the work of the Library in these departments is being most successfully carried on. A glimpse of this room may be had from the ground floor of the stack. In addition to those already enumerated the building contains some forty rooms, ten of which are devoted to the purposes of administration, sixteen to seminary work, and



THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

fourteen to machinery and other uses. The administration rooms, not generally open to visitors, are located in the north-eastern corner. They include rooms for the Librarian and for the ordering and cataloguing departments.

The seminary rooms for advanced study and instruction in the methods of research are a special feature of the new Library. They are primarily intended for the graduate student and within their quiet bounds a majority of the graduate courses offered in the University are conducted. They are provided with special libraries and are separately endowed. Although not usually open to visitors the seminaries may be seen during vacation by securing permission at the desk.

Among the special collections in the Library, not before enumerated, are the following :

THE PIERSON CIVIL WAR COLLECTION, presented by John S. Pierson, Esq., '40, numbering 4,671 volumes, 1,500 bound periodicals, 2,500 unbound periodicals, and including also several thousand clippings. The second largest collection of books and papers relating to the Civil War in this country. Location : stack, fourth floor.

THE PYNE-HENRY COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPTS relating to the history of the University, presented by M. Taylor Pyne, Esq., '77, and the Hon. Bayard Henry, '76. 1,356 documents. Location : Chancellor Green Library.

THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY COLLECTION, including the large collection of Princetoniana presented by Professor William Libbey, '77. 3,585 volumes. Location : stack, fourth floor.

THE GARRETT COLLECTION OF ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS, consisting of 1,770 documents, chiefly in Arabic, deposited for the present in the University Library. Location : Northwestern corner, second floor, left.

THE GARRETT COLLECTION OF COINS, deposited in the Library

by Robert Garrett, Esq., '95. This collection, embracing also specimens from many foreign countries, contains one of the most complete series of American coins in the country. It also includes a number of medals commemorative of notable historic events and persons.

Access may be had to these collections only by special permission of the Librarian. The building is open from 8 a. m. until 10 p. m. during term time, and from 9 a. m. until 1 p. m. in vacation. East of the Library is

Dickinson Hall, containing the lecture and recitation rooms of the Academic Department. It was built in 1870 at a cost exceeding \$100,000, and is a gift from Mr. John C. Green. It was named by the donor in honor of Jonathan Dickinson, the first president of the College, from whom Mr. Green was lineally descended. Dickinson Hall contains little of interest to the visitor. Beyond it toward the east is the building of the

John C. Green School of Science, erected in 1873 and liberally endowed by the same generous benefactor after whom it has been named. It is devoted to the purposes of instruction and research in the School of Science and contains the lecture rooms and laboratories of that department. The Museum of Biology in the large upper hall, open to visitors between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. daily, is well worth seeing. It is reached by taking the right-hand door of the three forming the main entrance to the building and ascending to the third floor. In the central room may be found a large collection of mounted and disarticulated skeletons of mammals, reptiles, birds, and fishes. Here also is a very fine series of the representative birds of New Jersey, mounted under the direction of Mr. William E. D. Scott, the well-known ornithologist, who has been for many years curator of the Department of Ornithology. This collection is supplemented in the laboratories by the following



JOHN C. GREEN

From a portrait at the Lawrenceville School

groups of unmounted birds, showing the relation of the local collection to the avifauna of the world at large: a North American collection, a European collection, an Australian collection, an Indo-Asian collection, and a South American collection; numbering in all some sixteen thousand specimens. In the room upon the right of the main hall may be seen a series of the eggs and nests of many of the birds of North America. The Department of Ornithology possesses in all more than four thousand sets of eggs, most of them in nests, but a small proportion of which are on exhibition. The large case at the end of this room contains a group of the great condors of the Andes. These immense birds are among the largest in the world and frequently measure twelve or even fourteen feet from wing tip to wing tip.

Connected with the basement of the School of Science is the dynamo building of the Department of Electrical Engineering. The plant consists of a Westinghouse alternate generator with a full set of transformers, and other machines and instruments needed in technical work or in exact investigation. Northeast of the School of Science and at the junction of Washington Road and Nassau Street stands the

Chemical Building, containing the various laboratories and lecture rooms of the Department of Chemistry. It was erected in 1891 at a cost of \$80,000, and is the gift of the residuary legatees of the estate of John C. Green. It is of fireproof construction and was planned after a careful study had been made of the best laboratories at home and abroad. The top floor is occupied by the student laboratories and the second floor by lecture rooms, cabinets, and private laboratories. In the basement are other rooms for experimental work, a furnace room, and a mineral cabinet. Taking the path leading toward the Library and in the rear of Dickinson Hall, the visitor will pass on the left the

Biological Laboratory, presented to the University by the Class of 1877 upon the occasion of their decennial reunion. It is designed for the advanced practical and experimental courses in anatomy and embryology and contains the laboratories and lecture rooms of the Department of Biology. The building was erected in 1888 from the plans of A. Page Brown and cost \$12,000. It is open to visitors only by special permission of the Curator. Turning to the left by the Library the visitor will find

Marquand Chapel near the entrance to the grounds of Prospect, and upon the left of the roadway leading from Nassau Street. This beautiful building, the gift of the late Henry G. Marquand of New York, was erected in 1881 at a cost of \$135,000. It is constructed of brownstone in the form of a Greek cross and was designed by Richard M. Hunt. The interior is handsomely decorated and enriched with frescoes and stained glass. The windows upon the left, beneath the rose window, are the gift of Mrs. Henry G. Marquand in memory of her son, Frederick A. Marquand, of the class of 1876. They were designed by Francis Lathrop. Upon the opposite or right wall are the windows in memory of William Earl Dodge of the class of 1879, designed by the same artist. The small windows in the apse by John LaFarge are fine examples of his skilful combination of brilliant colors. The large rose windows are by Louis C. Tiffany. Upon the western wall above the entrance are the Horatio Whitridge Garrett memorial windows, the gift of his mother, Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett of Baltimore. They are also the work of Louis C. Tiffany. The figures in the conch, or dome of the apse, are by Frederic Crowninshield.

On the eastern wall to the left of the apse may be seen the tablet in memory of Joseph Henry, designed by A. Page Brown and executed by Louis St. Gaudens. Near it is the bronze tablet



MARQUAND CHAPEL AND MURRAY AND DODGE HALLS

to Arnold Guyot, the gift of his Princeton pupils, fastened upon the fragment of a Swiss glacial boulder presented by the authorities of his native city, Neuchâtel. Close by the pulpit is the heroic bronze relief of President McCosh by Augustus St. Gaudens, the gift of the Class of 1879. To the right of the apse is the tablet of rose-colored Numidian marble, designed by C. R. Lamb with a medallion port by J. Q. A. Ward, erected in 1901 in memory of James Ormsbee Murray, first Dean of the University. Near the entrance, upon the north wall, is the bronze tablet in memory of George Yardley Taylor of the class of 1882, and Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Hodge of the class of 1893, two young missionaries who lost their lives in the Boxer uprising in China in 1900. It was designed by Howard Crosby Butler, of the class of 1892. Marquand Chapel is open daily to visitors during term time; if closed, in vacation or at other times, it may be seen by applying for a guide at the office of the Curator of Grounds and Buildings. Across the roadway and near the entrance to the Chapel stand

Murray and Dodge Halls, the home of the Philadelphian Society, an undergraduate organization for the promotion of the religious interests of the University. Murray Hall was erected in 1879 from a bequest left by Hamilton Murray of the class of 1872, who was lost at sea in the *Ville du Havre*. It contains an auditorium for public worship and the library of the Society. Dodge Hall, connected with Murray Hall by an ambulatory, is the gift of Mr. William Earl Dodge and his son, Cleveland H. Dodge of the class of 1879, in memory of the late William Earl Dodge of the same class. It was designed by Parish and Shroeder of New York in the Gothic style of architecture so effectively employed in the later Princeton buildings. It contains four rooms for the religious meetings of the four classes, a handsomely furnished reading room containing the current periodicals and

recent fiction, committee rooms, and the apartments of the Secretary of the Society. Dodge Hall was erected in 1900 at a cost of \$60,000.

The Philadelphian Society, by the way, is the oldest college religious organization in the country. It was founded in 1825, when it absorbed the Nassau Bible Society, the parent of the American Bible Society. It has always exerted a strong influence for good, not only in the University but in the town and surrounding country. The buildings of the Society are open to visitors during term time. Turning to the left after leaving Murray and Dodge Halls the visitor will enter the head of

McCosh Walk, which extends from Prospect gate to Washington Road. Destructive storms and the ravages of insects have greatly marred the beauty of the fine old elms which border the Walk; it will take many years for them to hide the damage wrought by the great sleet storm of February 22, 1902. Through the liberality of a friend of the University the Walk has been preserved as an attractive feature of the campus. Beyond the Walk lies

Prospect, the official residence of the President of the University. The mansion, built in 1849, is beautifully situated in extensive grounds and commands a wide view of the country stretching away toward the south and east. It was acquired by the University in 1878 and since then has been the residence of three of Princeton's presidents. The grounds are not open to visitors.

Prospect is one of the oldest estates in the town. Two hundred and twenty-five years ago it was part of a tract of some five hundred acres lying upon the southern or college side of the main street, acquired from Governor Barclay, one of the Proprietors, by a Dr. John Gordon of Colliston in Forfarshire. In 1696 it was purchased by Richard Stockton, one of the first set-



PROSPECT, RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

tlers and the grandfather of the Signer of the same name. It next passed to Benjamin Fitz Randolph who conveyed it to his son Nathaniel, the benefactor of the College. In 1760 Prospect was sold to Jonathan Baldwin who in turn disposed of it to Colonel George Morgan, the famous Indian agent, explorer, and scientific farmer. From Colonel Morgan's possession the place passed into that of his son John, and in 1805 the latter disposed of it to John I. Craig, who in 1824 sold it to John Potter. The latter's son Thomas tore down the Morgan house and built the present mansion which, with a property of less than thirty-five acres, was finally deeded to the University in 1878 by Robert L. and Alexander Stuart. In George Morgan's time the place was famous throughout the middle states as "Prospect near Princeton," and many are the personages of note who partook of the Colonel's lavish hospitality.* At the end of McCosh Walk, near Washington Road, stands the

Magnetic Observatory of the Department of Electrical Engineering. It is a brick building without iron in its construction and is situated in a position in which it is free as far as possible from the disturbing influences of large masses of iron. The Observatory was built in 1889, and is connected with the dynamo building adjoining the School of Science by heavy copper wires so that its instruments are available for experimental work with the dynamos. The building is fully equipped with the instruments needed both in technical work and in the field of exact investigation. Beyond it along Washington Road stands the new

Seventy-nine Hall, erected in 1904, a gift to the University from the Class of 1879. It is built of red brick and Indiana limestone in the Tudor Gothic style of architecture, and was designed by Benjamin W. Morris, Jr. Advantage has been taken

* The above sketch is mainly taken from V. L. Collin's "Prospect near Princeton," in the *Princeton University Bulletin*, Vol. XV, No. III.

of its distance from Blair and Little Halls and the Gymnasium to change the materials and so give it a more individual character. The suites consist of a study, in which is set an open fireplace, and two single bedrooms, separated from the study by a passage opening from the stair hall. It was built at a cost of \$110,000 and will accommodate fifty men. South of Seventy-nine Hall and pleasantly located on the edge of the hill overlooking Stony Brook, the

Isabella McCosh Infirmary commands every advantage of position as to air, outlook, and drainage. The Infirmary, named after one who has for so many years endeared herself to the students by her motherly interest in them, is the gift of various alumni and friends of the University. It cost \$30,000 and was erected in 1893 from plans prepared by Baker and Dallett of Philadelphia, under the supervision of Surgeon-General Billings. In 1899 an annex was added to provide for the reception of special cases requiring isolation.

While the health of Princeton is exceptionally good, the occasional illness incident to so large a student body demanded suitable accommodation for its care, and it was to furnish a comfortable home for these cases of illness that the Infirmary was built. The Sanitary Committee of the University has the building in its care and it is thus brought under constant and thorough supervision. As it is without endowment each student by the payment of a small fee secures for himself, in all cases of ordinary illness, needed care and everything in fact but physician's fees and medicines, without charge. Where special nursing is required an additional charge covering the actual expenses is made, and when an illness covers a period of more than one week board is charged for after the first week at the rate that the student would pay at his regular boarding place. A competent matron and nurses are in charge of the building, which is not generally



SEVENTY-NINE HALL
By courtesy of the *American Architect*

open to visitors. Returning to the campus by way of McCosh Walk the visitor will find the

Museum of Historic Art near the entrance to Prospect and south of Murray and Dodge Halls. Plans for an art museum were prepared by A. Page Brown of New York in 1887 and during the early part of 1889, through the liberality of friends of the University, the central portion of the building was completed at a cost of \$50,000. The plans for the finished structure show two side wings for the extension of the collections and a rear room designed for a lecture hall. The Museum is built of art brick and the façade is ornamented with a reproduction in terra cotta of the eastern portion of the frieze of the Parthenon.

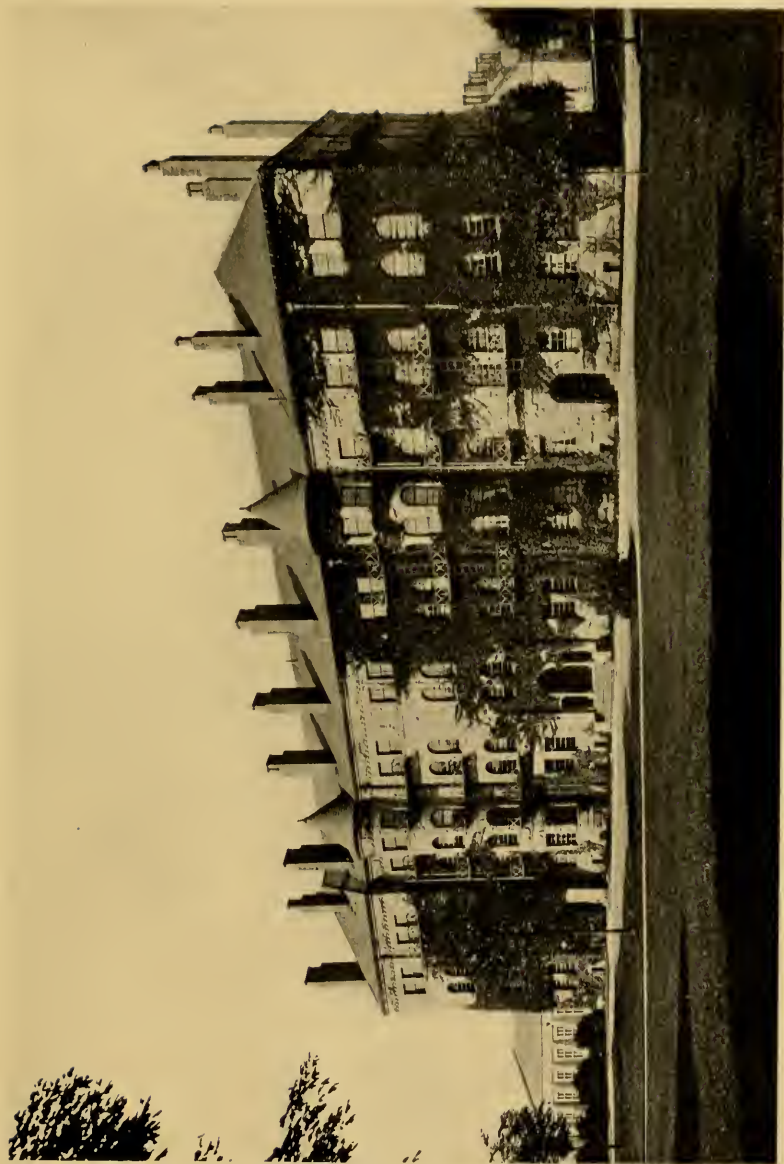
In the main entrance hall may be found a series of Egyptian heads, including a cast of the fine head of Rameses II from the original in the Turin Museum. Here also are a few representative sculptures, among which the beautiful statue of Nydia, by Rogers, is worthy of note. The large rooms on each side of this hallway contain the Trumbull-Prime collection of pottery and porcelain, presented to the University by the late William Cowper Prime of the class of 1843. It is one of the most notable collections illustrative of the history of ceramic art in the country and is the basis from which Mr. Prime wrote his well-known "Pottery and Porcelain of all Times and Nations." The room upon the left contains the earlier examples of the collection, dating from the Egyptian glazed faience represented by sepulchral figurines, beads, and amulets, as well as the later pottery of Europe illustrated by a large collection of plates, vases, and cups from Italy, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, and Holland. Greece, Etruria, and Southern Italy are represented by Corinthian ware and by the fine vases of the black-figured and red-figured types, exhibited in the individual cases in the centre of

the room. Phœnicia is well represented by the collection of Cypriote pottery presented by Professor Marquand.

In the room upon the right may be seen a number of fine Wedgwood reliefs, many of the well-known Staffordshire historical plates, and examples of the wares of Holland, England, and Germany. The Orient is represented by specimens from Persia, China, and Japan, and South America by Peruvian pottery. The Trumbull-Prime collection is richest in examples of European wares, to which England, France, Germany, and Holland are the chief contributors, but Italy, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland are also represented. In all it comprises about 20,000 specimens.

The small room near the stairway contains the Livingston loan collection of English pottery. It is especially rich in Staffordshire plates, notable for the material they furnish illustrative of the early history of our country. In the rear of the hallway are a number of casts of Renaissance sculpture, including a series of reliefs from Ghiberti's gates in Florence. Against the walls of the stairway leading to the upper floor may be seen casts from the masterpieces of Donatello, Della Robbia, Mino da Fiesole, Michelangelo, and Benvenuto Cellini. At the head of the stairs is a cast from the bronze bas-relief of Jonathan Edwards in the church at Northampton, Massachusetts.

Prominent in the upper hall is a series of five reliefs of representative Roman sculpture from the Arch of Trajan at Beneventum. The cases against the wall contain a collection of reproductions of coins, gems, and cameos; samples of ancient and modern marble; and an interesting series of objects illustrating the different processes of mezzotint, engraving, and etching. The room upon the right contains the working library of the Department of Art, including an important collection of books and periodicals on ancient and mediæval art placed in the Museum for



ALBERT B. DOD HALL

the use of students by Professor Marquand, and the architectural library of the late Frederick Barnard White of the class of 1883, presented by his mother, Mrs. Norman White.

The room upon the left contains an interesting collection of early Italian paintings. Among these may be mentioned an old Tuscan altar-piece representing the Madonna lowering her girdle to St. Thomas; the fine replica of Titian's beautiful Magdalen of the Hermitage; and an important painting by Michel Rocca, known also as Parmigiano, recently presented to the Museum. By far the most interesting and perhaps the most valuable painting of the group, however, is the remarkable "Christ before Pilate" by the Flemish master, Hieronymus Bosch, loaned to the Museum by Professor Marquand. The artist's genius in depicting the grotesque, which seems to be his distinguishing characteristic, is here fully displayed for no more villainous a set of faces, we believe, has ever been put upon canvas. Other works of this master, who lived in the latter half of the fifteenth and the early part of the sixteenth centuries, are preserved in the great museums at Brussels, Antwerp, Paris, Madrid, and Lisbon. The cases in this room contain a series of casts of early Christian, Byzantine, and Gothic ivories, Sèvres plates from the Trumbull-Prime collection, a series of American and Italian medals, presented by Mrs. R. L. Stuart and Professor Frothingham, and a number of manuscripts of the Renaissance period with their original seals, presented by Thomas Shields Clarke of the class of 1882. One of the latter bears the signature of the Doge Morosini who led the Venetians in the attack upon the Turks at Athens in 1687 which resulted in the destruction of the Parthenon.

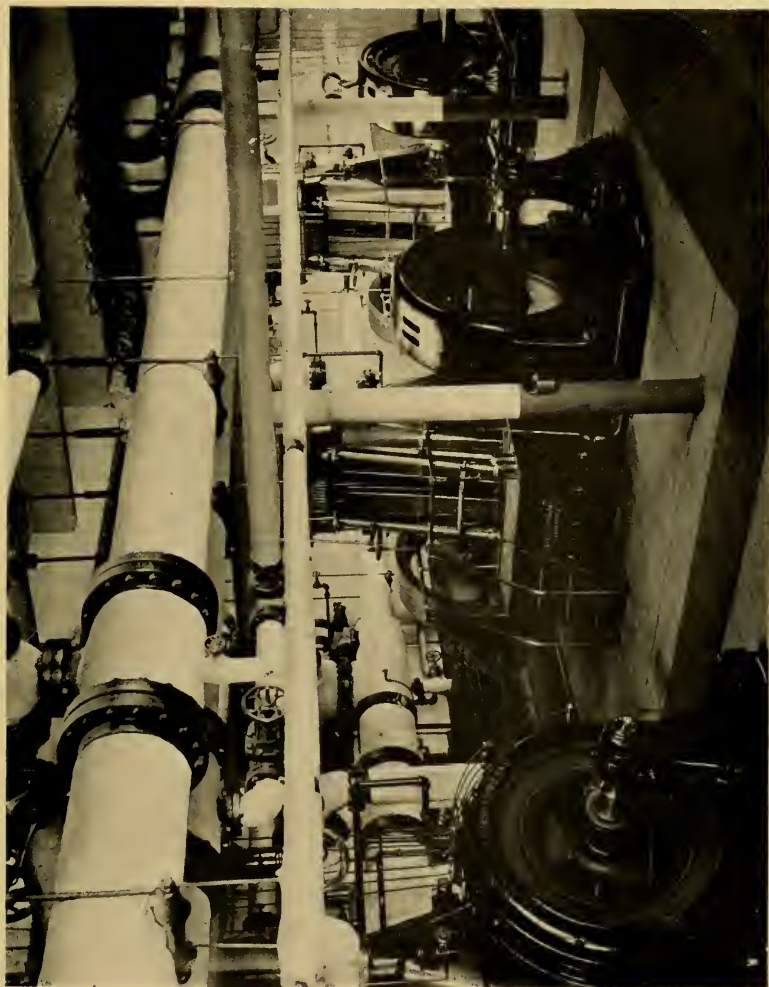
The lower staircase and basement are occupied by a carefully selected collection of casts of ancient and mediæval sculpture, presented by the Class of 1881 at its decennial reunion. This

collection was formed to illustrate the history of ancient sculpture in Egypt, Babylon, and Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome, and of mediæval sculpture in Italy, France, and Germany. The room upon the right is devoted to Greek works of the archaic and classic periods, including some figures from the east pediment of the Parthenon, and the Hermes of Praxiteles. In the room upon the left are examples of later Greek sculpture, such as reliefs from the great altar of Pergamon, and the Apollo Belvidere, as well as a series of casts of bronzes and smaller marbles. The basement hall contains casts of Italian, French, Romanesque, and Gothic sculptures, among which are the Madonna and Child from the Notre Dame, Paris, the Sibyl from the Bamberg Cathedral, and several sepulchral monuments. On the stairway are Egyptian and Assyrian reliefs.

During sessions the Museum is open to visitors from nine until five ; if closed, in vacation or at other times, a request for a guide should be made at the office of the Curator of Grounds and Buildings. Across the lower campus, west of the Art Museum, stands

Albert B. Dod Hall, the gift of the late Mrs. David Brown in memory of her brother, Albert Baldwin Dod of the class of 1822, for many years professor of mathematics in the College. This fine dormitory, furnishing accommodations for more than one hundred men, was built in 1890 at a cost of \$75,000. It is a long massive structure in the Italian style, constructed from hard sandstone with trimmings of Indiana limestone and Georgia marble. South of the Museum of Art is

David Brown Hall, also the gift of Mrs. Brown and erected by her in 1892 in memory of her husband. Brown Hall, built at a cost of \$100,000, embodies many new features of dormitory construction and was designed to furnish sunnier and more comfortably arranged rooms than the older buildings afforded. It



DYNAMO ROOM, UNIVERSITY POWER PLANT

was built from the plans of J. Lyman Faxon, the architect of Dod Hall, and is modeled after a Florentine palace in the style of the Italian Renaissance. It furnishes accommodations for one hundred and forty men and is pleasantly situated at the edge of Prospect gardens, overlooking many miles of blue valley stretching away to the far off hills of the Manalapan. Southwest of Brown is the

Brokaw Memorial Building, the gift of Mr. I. V. Brokaw of New York in memory of his son Frederick Brokaw, of the class of 1892, who lost his life in the surf at Elberon, New Jersey, while attempting the rescue of a drowning girl. The building overlooks the University tennis courts and Brokaw Field, provided by the alumni for the benefit of undergraduates who are not members of the University athletic teams. It furnishes shower baths and dressing-room accommodations for several hundred men. The western wing contains a porcelain swimming pool, one hundred feet in length by twenty-five in width, which is connected with the new gymnasium. Below the wide terrace, upon the southern front of the Brokaw Building, is the plant of the

University Power Company, for heating and lighting the University buildings. This Company, organized in 1902 in the interests of the Institution, now furnishes heat and light to all the buildings upon the campus, effecting thereby a large saving in administrative expenses. Their plant has been equipped with the most modern machinery for producing heat and light and is well worth visiting.

Entering by the door upon the southern front of the building the visitor will find upon the left the main boiler room of the plant. Here are two boilers of 350 horse power each and four of 250 each, supplying a total of 1,700 horse power. These boilers, made by the Aultman and Taylor Company of Mansfield,

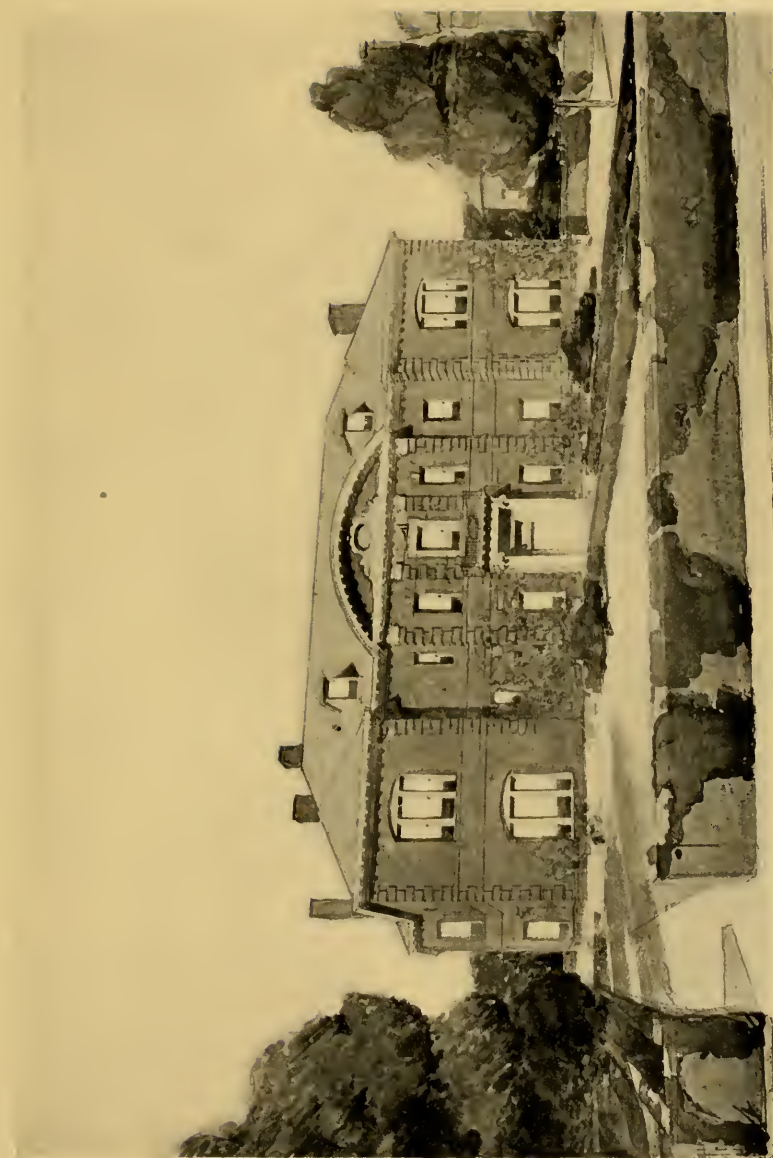
Ohio, are of the latest water tube design and are considered the best for the purposes for which they are used. Here all the steam used for heat, light, and power is generated, by far the greatest part of it, however, going into the great heating mains which are connected by a system of underground tunnels with the different buildings upon the campus. At the right of the boiler room may be seen several Worthington feed-water pumps, which supply water for the boilers; also two Knowles vacuum pumps, whose duty is to return the water which collects from condensed steam along the lines of the system.

The equipment for the generation of electricity, which will be found on the main floor at the right of the entrance, consists of one 100-K. W. two-phase alternator, installed by the General Electric Company; one 200-K. W. alternator of the same type; and one 220-K. W. Westinghouse two-phase alternator. Each of these machines is connected directly with a Reeves upright, compound, high-speed engine. The plant also contains one motor-driven and one turbine-driven exciter, the station switchboard and its accessory instruments, and a special experimental switchboard for the use of students in the Department of Electrical Engineering. The entire equipment of motors, generators, transformers, and other machinery is also available for the use of the Department.

From the terrace beneath the Brokaw Building a view may be had of the site for the group of buildings which the Trustees propose to erect upon the eastern and southern sides of the Field. Work is soon to begin on the first of this group, the Alumni Dormitory, a gift from the classes of 1892 to 1901 inclusive, and which is to cost \$130,000. Mr. Benjamin W. Morris, Jr., the architect of the group, thus describes the new dormitory.*

"It has been designed as an independent feature of a general scheme, and preserves distinctly its own identity. The style of

* From *The Princeton Alumni Weekly* of January 28, 1905.



THE UNIVERSITY COTTAGE CLUB

architecture is a development of the Tudor or Collegiate Gothic, which has been adopted in the buildings last erected on the campus. . . . The extreme length of the building is 284 feet and its greatest depth is 80 feet. Ten doorways or entries are shown and the accommodation will be for a few less than 100 men. The general arrangement will be a study and two bedrooms, though in some cases there will be variations.

"The height of the building varies from two to five stories, a feature thought to add greatly to its picturesque charm. Each of the two-story sections will be an approximate unit, representing the gift of a single class. The higher portions of the building will have two entries, instead of one, for a corresponding amount of ground area covered. Every class will have its own doorway properly distinguished, and will thus secure a tangible and visible demonstration of its generosity to the University." North of the Brokaw Building and connected with it stands the

New Gymnasium, erected by the alumni in 1903 at a cost of \$300,000. This splendid building, designed by Cope and Stewardson, is one of the largest and best equipped gymnasiums in the country. It is built of the same material and in architectural harmony with the Gothic of Blair and Little Halls, and forms with them an almost unbroken western boundary to the campus.

The main floor, containing the apparatus for physical training, is reached through a spacious trophy hall finished in English oak. The roof is supported entirely by the side walls thus leaving an unobstructed floor space 166 feet in length by 101 in width. About the main floor is an elevated running track of more than 170 yards around, or of ten laps to the mile. The dressing room, with locker accommodations for nearly two thousand men and with a full complement of shower and plunge baths, is located in the basement which is connected directly with the swimming pool. There are, in addition to those already mentioned, committee

rooms, superintendent's quarters, and rooms for boxing, wrestling, fencing, and other forms of exercise. The director and his assistants are in constant attendance to give all those who desire it the benefit of their advice and instruction. The gymnasium during term time is open from 10 a. m. until 10 p. m. In vacation the visitor must procure a permit of admission from the office of the Curator of Grounds and Buildings. North of the gymnasium and connected with it stands

Stafford Little Hall, the gift of the late Henry Stafford Little of the class of 1844. This handsomely appointed dormitory, erected in 1899-1902 at a cost of \$200,000, extends from the gymnasium to the gateway near the southern end of Blair Hall, and provides accommodations for one hundred and fifty men. Like the other buildings of this splendid group Little Hall is a lasting monument to the ability of Messrs. Cope and Stewardson. In an appreciative article upon the work of this firm, recently published in the *Architectural Record*, Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, the Boston critic, says of Blair and Little Halls:

"It is in Princeton, however, that the climax is reached, at all events so far as the scholastic work is concerned. . . . If there is anything more poetic, collegiate, racial and logical than the composition of these two buildings, so far at least as the product of the last four centuries is concerned, I do not know what it is. The thing is neither monastic nor mediæval, it is without affectation or theatrical quality. It strikes exactly the right note, it is sufficiently British, sufficiently American, a perfect model of sound design and impeccable theories." East of Little is

Edwards Hall. It was erected in 1880 and named in honor of President Jonathan Edwards. Its accommodations are for eighty occupants.

* * * * *

Upper and Lower Pyne, two dormitories not on the Univer-



BLAIR AND LITTLE HALLS FROM THE WEST

sity grounds, stand upon Nassau Street facing the front campus. They were built in 1896-97 from the plans of Raleigh C. Gildersleeve of New York, and are in pleasing contrast to the conventional buildings along the street. Mr. Gildersleeve thus describes them :

“Upper and Lower Pyne strongly recall the old buildings in Chester, England, and harmonize with the University buildings which have been erected of recent years. The first stories are built of dark red brick with chestnut posts and girders. The upper stories, which overhang the street, are of half-timber construction. The roofs are of red slate. The mouldings and carving show that quaint mixture of German, Flemish, and Italian Renaissance, with the strong English Gothic feeling asserting itself in the construction and in the essentials.”

There are in Upper Pyne some fifteen apartments, affording accommodations for about thirty men. The building is privately owned. Lower Pyne, one of the regular University dormitories, is the gift of Mr. M. Taylor Pyne, '77. It accomodates about twenty men.

The Hill Dormitory, also privately owned, was erected in 1904 by Mr. Harry A. Hill, of Trenton, at a cost of \$50,000. It stands on University Place near the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was built primarily as a dormitory for members of the Freshman class and has been designed to accomodate forty-five men.

The Fitz Randolph Gateway, erected in 1905 is the gift of the late Augustus Van Wickle of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, in memory of his ancestor, Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, who donated the ground on which Nassau Hall stands. Built along the main street and in front of the original bit of campus, the Fitz Randolph Gateway is a fitting memorial to this earliest Princeton benefactor. The plans for its construction were prepared by

McKim, Mead, and White of New York. It was erected at a cost of \$20,000.

The central gateway, forming the main entrance to the campus, has been placed directly in front of the steps of Nassau Hall. The two central posts, five feet square and twenty-four feet high, bear the arms of the University and are surmounted by two eagles carved from stone. On either side are smaller gateways placed between flanking posts. Gateways have also been placed at each end of the fence. The fence itself, like the gates, is of iron artistically wrought. It is supported upon a base of granite and limestone thus giving it a height of ten feet.

The Lake, made possible through the generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, will prove a welcome addition to the many attractions of the University. By the construction of a dam at Kingston the combined waters of Stony Brook and the Millstone River are to be backed up to the lower border of the campus at Princeton, thus providing a sheet of water about three and a half miles in length and 800 feet across at its widest point. The towpath of the Delaware and Raritan Canal will be the southern bank and the elevated ground bordering the old highway to Kingston will form the other border. The water, we are told, will be kept alive by the inflow from the two rivers and several lesser streams, and is to be stocked with game fish. There are to be several handsome bridges over the Lake and it is proposed to construct a driveway along its northern bank. Work upon the Lake is already well under way and another spring, it is hoped, will witness its completion.

McCosh Hall. Plans are now being prepared for a new building to be called McCosh Hall, in honor of the late President James McCosh. It is to be used for lectures and recitations. The cost will be upwards of a quarter of a million which has already been secured. McCosh Hall will stand on the field back



TOWER OF LITTLE HALL

Drawn by John P. Cuyler

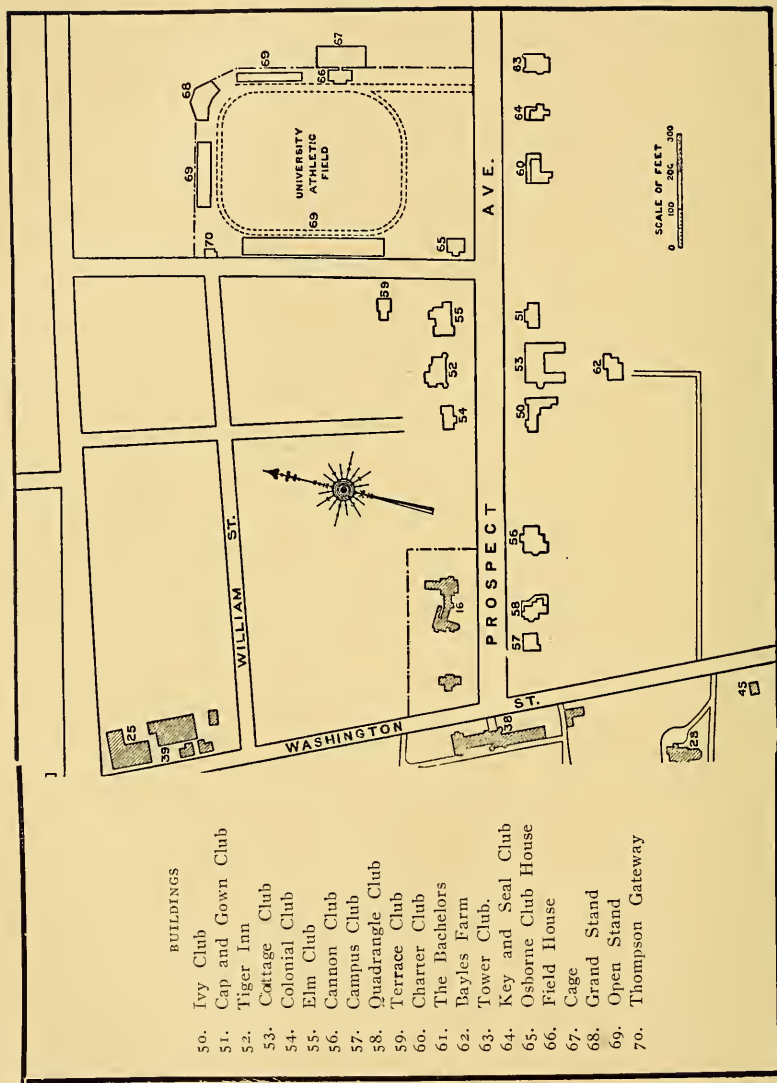
of Marquand Chapel and will be parallel with McCosh Walk, forming one side of a new quadrangle to be completed in the future. It will be a long structure, in the Tudor Gothic style of architecture so effectively employed in the buildings erected during the past decade, and will probably be built of brownstone in harmony with its neighbors.

The building will contain a large hall, with a seating capacity for six hundred persons ; also one for four hundred, one for two hundred and twenty, and one for one hundred and fifty persons. In addition there will be fourteen other rooms, capable of seating between fifty and seventy-five men each, and twenty pro-seminary rooms, each of about two hundred square feet, for private work with preceptors.

UPPERCLASS CLUBS AND THE UNIVERSITY
ATHLETIC GROUNDS

BUILDINGS

50. Ivy Club
51. Cap and Gown Club
52. Tiger Inn
53. Cottage Club
54. Colonial Club
55. Elm Club
56. Cannon Club
57. Campus Club
58. Quadrangle Club
59. Terrace Club
60. Charter Club
61. The Bachelors
62. Bayles Farm
63. Tower Club.
64. Key and Seal Club
65. Osborne Club House
66. Field House
67. Cage
68. Grand Stand
69. Open Stand
70. Thompson Gateway



III

UPPERCLASS CLUBS AND THE UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC GROUNDS

HAVING completed the tour of the University grounds and buildings the visitor will no doubt be glad to see something of the athletic grounds, if indeed that has not been the immediate object of his visit to Princeton. Prospect Avenue has therefore been selected as the route to the University Athletic Field as it will afford your guide the opportunity of pointing out the various upperclass clubhouses along that street.

The upperclass clubs are a distinctive feature of undergraduate life at Princeton. One hundred years ago a common dining-hall sufficed for the hundred and odd students in attendance, but as the years passed and the Institution gained in numbers the plan of eating in common, or "the commons," as it came to be known, was found to be unprofitable and unpopular and was therefore discontinued. The result was that numerous eating clubs were organized among the undergraduates, who in groups of a dozen or more gathered at the table of some popular boarding house mistress, or leased separate rooms which they conducted under their own management. This custom has enabled many a student with slender means to earn his living by catering for such a club, and it is a splendid evidence of the democracy at Princeton that an undergraduate loses no caste by reason of such occupation. Indeed, it has happened that a student thus earn-

ing his way through college, has been not only popular in his club but has received that greatest of undergraduate distinctions—the class presidency.

From such beginnings have developed the present group of upperclass clubs, who own and maintain attractive homes and who choose their members from the two higher classes in the University. Originally by reason of its seclusive and attractive situation, and now by the immutable law of college custom, Prospect Avenue has been selected as the site for a number of clubhouses, which range from the modest little house by the 'Varsity Field, where several of the strongest clubs have had their beginnings, to the luxurious homes of the older organizations.

Crossing the campus the visitor will find the entrance to the Avenue on Washington Road in front of the new Seventy-nine Hall. The first house on the left, or northern side of the street, is the residence of Professor Brackett, head of the Department of Electrical Engineering in the University; opposite on the southern corner, stands the

Campus Club, organized in 1900. The house, formerly the residence of Professor West, was occupied by the Club in 1901. Its membership at present numbers thirty-one. The second house on the same side of the street is the

Quadrangle Club. The Quadrangle Club was organized in 1901 and now has a membership of thirty-four. Across the street, next to Professor Brackett's house, is the

Observatory of Instruction, built in 1878, and connected with it is the residence of Professor Lovett, head of the Department of Astronomy. The equipment of the Observatory includes an equatorial telescope of nine and a half inches aperture, made by the Clarks, with a full complement of spectroscopic and other accessory instruments, a nine-inch reflector, a four-inch telescope, two transit instruments with three-inch telescopes, a



THE IVY CLUB

meridian circle, and a three-inch prime-vertical instrument. There are, in addition, several clocks and chronometers, and a number of sextants and other subsidiary apparatus required for carrying out the work of instruction in the Department. Next to the Quadrangle Club, on the southern side of the street, is the

Cannon Club, organized in 1895. They have at present a membership of thirty-five. Adjoining the Cannon Club is the residence of Mrs. McCosh, and next to it, the fifth house from Washington Road on the south side of the street, stands the home of the

Ivy Club. Ivy, the oldest of the upperclass clubs, was organized in May, 1879, and was later (1883) incorporated under the laws of the State. The first club building stood upon the opposite side of the street, upon what is now the property of the Colonial Club. The present handsome clubhouse was erected in 1897 from the designs of Cope and Stewardson. The *Architectural Record*, commenting upon the work of this firm, calls it a "consummate example of consistent domestic building." The undergraduate membership of the Ivy Club for the present year (1904-05) is twenty-five, and there are now 379 members of the Club living. Directly opposite Ivy, on the north side of the street, stands the

Colonial Club. The Colonial Club was organized by the Classes of 1893 and 1894, in their Junior and Sophomore years, respectively, and began life in the old house on Nassau Street, next to Red House which was then Evelyn College. In the fall of 1897 the Club moved into its present home on Prospect Avenue. The membership for the current year is thirty-one. Next below the Colonial stands the

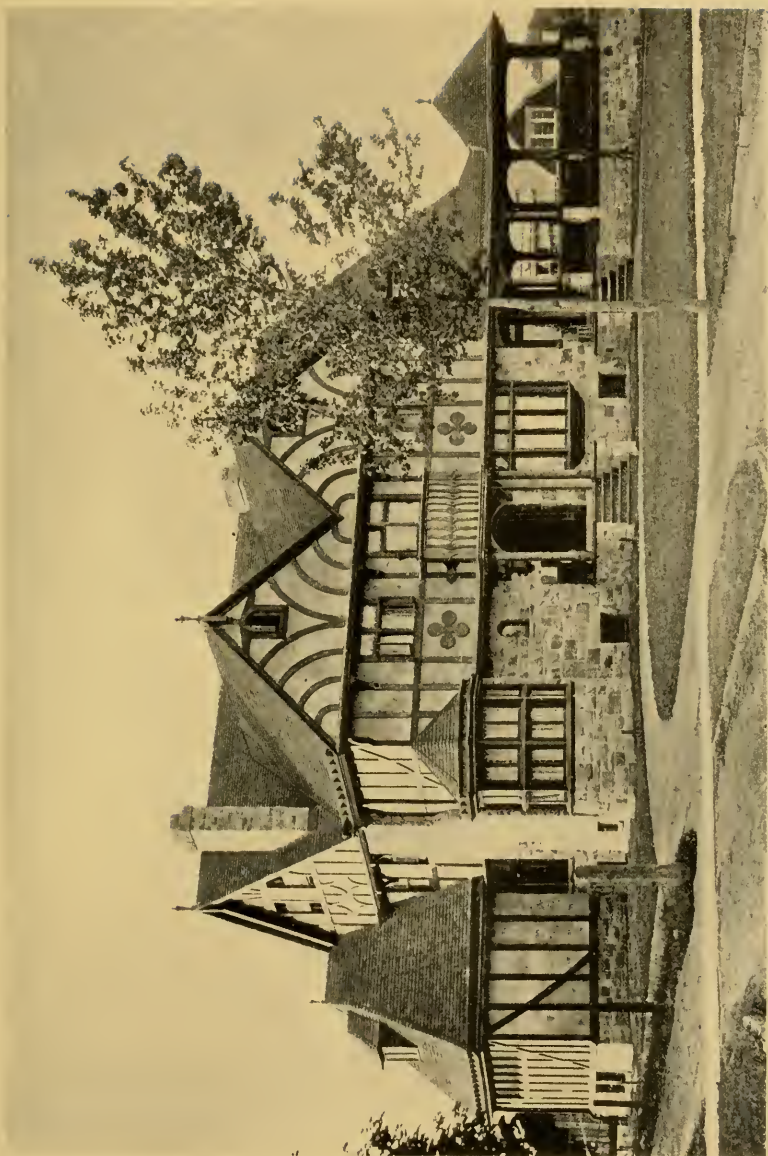
Tiger Inn. This Club was organized in 1890, as "The Inn," which later became the "Tiger Inn." For some years, until the completion of its fine clubhouse on Prospect Avenue, it occupied

the University cottage, on University Place near the Observatory. The present building, in the English half-timbered style of the Elizabethan period, was erected in 1895 from the designs of G. Howard Chamberlin of New York. The Club is now preparing to make a considerable addition to the house in order to accommodate graduate members who visit Princeton at various times during the year. The membership for the current year (1904-05) is thirty. Returning to the southern side of the street the visitor will find the new house of the

University Cottage Club next to the Ivy Club. The Cottage Club was organized informally by the Class of 1888 in its Sophomore year, 1886, with headquarters in the University Cottage, on the campus by the Observatory. In December, 1889, it was incorporated as "The University Cottage Club of Princeton, New Jersey." The Club continued to occupy the cottage, until the spring of 1892 when it removed to a new house which had been built on Prospect Avenue. In 1904, finding the old home much too small for the Club's needs, the erection of the present handsome structure was undertaken. The new building, now completed, is from the designs of McKim, Mead, and White, of New York, and has been built under the supervision of Mr. Charles F. McKim, of that firm. The present undergraduate membership of the Club is twenty-four. The house next below, on the same side of the street, is the home of the

Cap and Gown Club, organized in 1891. The first house which they occupied has since been moved over on Olden Street opposite the 'Varsity Field. The present attractive clubhouse was built in 1897 from the designs of W. R. Emerson of Boston. There are now thirty-two members. Across the street, next to the Tiger Inn, stands the

Elm Club. The Elm Club was founded in 1895. The commodious house which they now occupy was built in 1901, from



THE TIGER INN

the designs of Raleigh C. Gildersleeve of New York, the architect also of the Pyne buildings on Nassau Street. Their undergraduate membership at present is thirty-five men. Behind the Elm Club, on the street which runs along the front of the 'Varsity Field, stands the

Terrace Club, organized in 1904. The house which they occupy originally stood on Prospect Avenue, and was designed for the Cap and Gown Club by Thomas O. Speir, '87. The membership of the Terrace Club for the present year is twenty-six. Returning to the Avenue, the fifth house below the Cap and Gown Club is the home of the

Charter Club. Charter was organized in 1901 and moved into their present clubhouse in 1903. The house was built from the designs of Mr. David Adler of the class of 1904, a member of the Club. There are now (1904-05) thirty-seven undergraduate members. Next below is the

Key and Seal Club, founded in 1904. Their membership (1904-05) numbers twenty. Below the Key and Seal Club stands the

Tower Club. Tower was organized in 1902, and now occupies the former home of the Cottage Club, which was moved to its present location and purchased by the Club in 1904. They have a membership of thirty-six. Returning to Olden Street, which runs from Prospect Avenue to Nassau Street, along the front of the University Field, the visitor will find the

University Athletic Clubhouse,* at the corner of Olden Street and the Avenue. This building, the gift of Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, '77, now of Columbia University, was completed in 1892 from the plans of Thomas Oliphant Speir, '87.

* The description of the University athletic grounds and buildings has been taken, for the most part, from "Athletics at Princeton; A History," edited by J. H. F. Moffatt, 1900, and Frank Presbrey, '79. New York, 1901.

It was designed to furnish convenient quarters for the University athletic teams while in training. Here, during the height of the season, the players take their meals under the watchful eye of the trainer, and here they meet for conferences with the coaches and advisors. Above the entrance a shield of terra-cotta bears the inscription "1891, University Athletic Club." Passing through the oaken door the visitor enters a reception hall, better known as the Trophy Room. The walls of this room are covered with banners and pennants, significant of many victories. On the left are racks filled with the baseballs and footballs used in championship games; those won from Harvard are painted crimson, and those from Yale blue, with the score in gilt letters. The trophies will later be moved to their permanent quarters in the Trophy Hall of the Gymnasium. Facing the doorway is a large fireplace, above which has been placed the battle-cry of the followers of the Prince of Orange,—“Oranje Boven,” which interpreted means “the orange above.” Broad double doors lead from this room to the large dining-rooms on both sides. Here may be seen numerous photographs of former Princeton teams which cover the walls. On the second floor are committee rooms, bed rooms for the coaches and others, and in the basement are placed the kitchens and the cook's quarters. Continuing along Olden Street the visitor will find the main entrance to

University Field, at the foot of William Street. The gateway is the gift of Mr. Ferris S. Thompson, '88. It was erected in 1888 from the designs of J. B. Lord, '79. Entering the Field the visitor will find the covered grand stand in the north east corner, directly behind the home-plate of the baseball diamond. This stand, recently enlarged, is the gift of Colonel and Mrs. John J. McCook, of New York. The clock in the peak of the roof was presented by the Glee Club of 1890. Southward along



THE ELM CLUB

the straightaway track, 220 yards in length, built in 1896 through the kindness of Mr. Robert Garrett, '97, stands the University Field House and "cage." In the fall of 1887 the captain of the baseball nine stated at a mass meeting that a building in which the men could practice during the winter months was necessary to insure the success of the team. At that time the only place where the men could get a little indoor training was in the basement of the old gymnasium, which was most unsatisfactory. As a result of this appeal a wooden cage costing \$2,400 was erected by the alumni during the winter of 1888. The building, however, was ill-fated for hardly had it been completed before a violent windstorm completely demolished it. It was then decided to build a permanent structure of brick and iron, and after some delay the present cage was completed during the winter of 1889-90 at a cost of more than \$8,000, subscribed in part by the Football and Baseball Associations and the Glee Club, and partly by generous contributions from the alumni and undergraduates. The building is partially heated and contains a clear and well-lighted floor space one hundred and forty feet in length by sixty in width. The Field House, containing dressing-rooms, lockers and baths for the University and visiting teams, stands along the cinder track in front of the cage, with which it is connected by a covered passageway. It was erected in 1892 at a cost of \$7,000, generously provided by the alumni. The open football stand on the western side of the Field was erected in 1900 and is the result of alumni subscription. When the Yale game is scheduled at Princeton (it is now played alternately here and at New Haven) the football field is enclosed by great stands which have a seating capacity for about 25,000 persons. After the game the stands on the southern and eastern sides of the "gridiron," which are of a temporary character, are removed until another season of championship games is at hand.

The present field was secured in 1876 mainly through the efforts of a committee of undergraduates, who succeeded in inducing the University Hotel Company, then at the height of its prosperity, to purchase the tract for a vegetable garden and allow the students the use of half of it for an athletic field. This was forthwith done, nominally by the Hotel Company, but in reality through the efforts of William Libbey, '77, who was at that time both chairman of the undergraduate committee and a junior director of the Hotel Company. A part of the property was then graded and otherwise put in condition and leased in 1877 to the student athletic association. The home-plate was put at the south-east corner, so that the balls were batted toward the entrance, and here also was built a small clubhouse, containing a reception-room and a somewhat smaller dressing-room. Adjoining it was a covered stand capable of seating about two hundred and fifty persons, at that remote period considered a large crowd of spectators. In 1888 the property was transferred to the University, together with the University Hotel, as an endowment of the E. M. Museum in Nassau Hall.

Since that day the Field has been enlarged from time to time, mainly through the generosity of the alumni and later through the capable management of the funds of the University Athletic Association, until the grounds, which are among the finest in the country, have been brought to their present state of perfection. The grounds are now large enough to permit of several games of either baseball or football being played simultaneously which sometimes occurs when the new candidates are being "tried out" in the early spring or fall. The Field is the scene of all the University athletic contests and games held in Princeton.

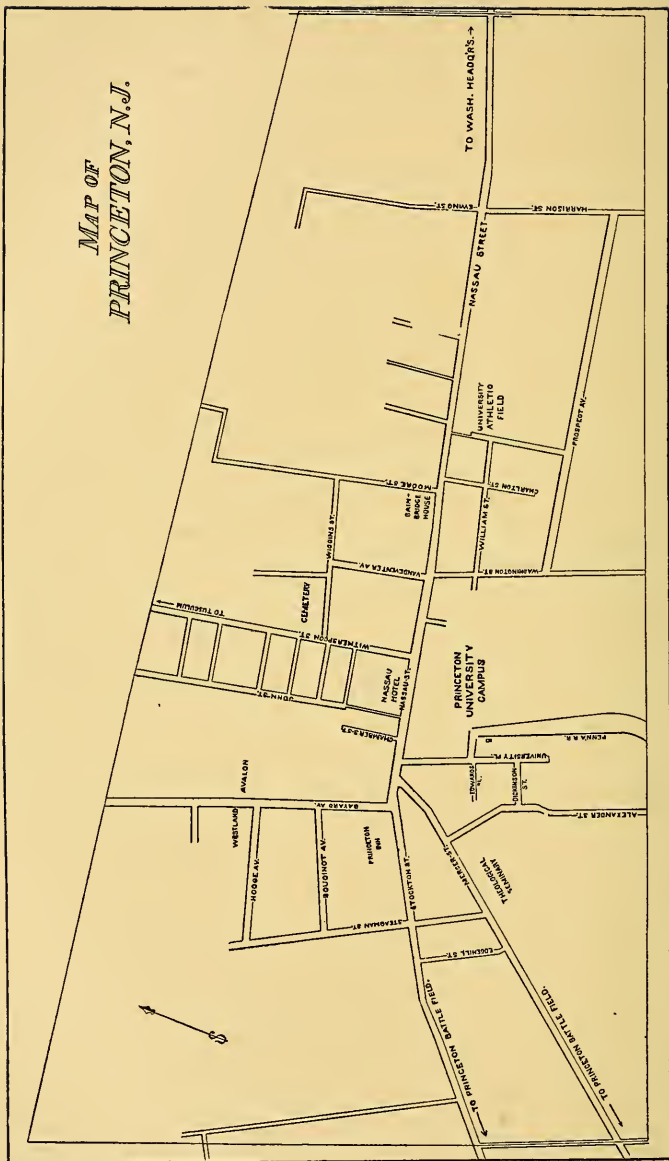


PRINCETON-YALE BASEBALL GAME
University Field, June 11, 1904.

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THE TOWN

*MAP OF
PRINCETON, N.J.*



IV

THE TOWN

APART from its two institutions the town of Princeton has a memorable history of its own. One hundred and twenty-five years ago it held a position second to none in importance in the colony. Twice it was chosen as the seat of state government and once it served as the Nation's capital. Of the five Signers from New Jersey, two were from Princeton; one a graduate of the College and the other its honored head. Its exposed position upon the great highroad and its early and unhesitating opposition to the tyranny of the mother country soon brought about its ears the fury of the war cloud, and though it suffered most in that bitter struggle its honor was of the greatest. It was at Princeton Washington struck the blow for liberty that turned the tide of war and inspired hope in a desponding people, and it was fitting that at Princeton he should receive a nation's grateful acknowledgment of his services in establishing their independence. Since the Revolution the town, as such, has not been conspicuous, but in its institutions its influence has continued to be felt throughout the country.

Two hundred and twenty-five years ago the tract of land whereon the present town of Princeton stands though not untraversed was, nevertheless, unoccupied by white settlers. Perhaps the best picture of this wilderness is found in the quaintly worded diary of William Edmundson, a travelling minister of the Society

of Friends, who while on his way across the State passed through this region in 1675. "We hired an Indian to guide us," writes the traveller, "but he took us wrong and left us in the woods. When it was late we alighted, put our horses to grass and kindled a fire by a little brook, convenient for water to drink, but we were at a great loss concerning the way, being all strangers in the wilderness. Richard Hartshorn advised to go back to Rarington River, about ten miles back as was supposed, to find a small landing-place from New York, from whence there was a small path that led to Delaware Falls. So we rode back and in some time found the landing-place and little path ; there the two friends committed us to the Lord's guidance and went back. We travelled that day and saw no tame creatures. At night we kindled a fire in the wilderness and lay by it as we used to do in such journeys. Next day about nine in the morning by the good hand of God we came well to the Falls and by His providence found there an Indian man, a woman and a boy with a canoe ; so we hired him for some *wampampeg* to help us over in the canoe."

The landing-place upon the Raritan alluded to was, in all probability, near the present town of New Brunswick, the Falls of the Delaware were those at Trenton, and the Indian path in later years became the main route of travel across the State, the old King's Highway, of which Nassau and Stockton streets were a small though important part.

Perhaps the first settler in the neighborhood of Princeton, certainly the first of whom there is an authentic record, was a Dr. Greenland. His estate, later known as Castle Howard,* ap-

* The stone portion of the old Castle Howard house now standing was built by Captain William Howard, a retired officer of the British army, who resided there for some years previous to the Revolution, and from whom the place takes its name. "Captain Howard was a decided Whig," says Mr. Hageman, the historian of Princeton, "but was laid up with the gout, which during the Revolution con-



OLD QUAKER MEETING HOUSE

pears upon Reid's map of the Millstone and Raritan rivers, made in 1685 for the proprietors. It lay about a mile to the eastward of the present University grounds. A son-in-law of Greenland's, one Daniel Brinson, was also living in this neighborhood at about the same time. His will, bearing date 1690, devised his plantation, near the present town of Kingston, to his son, who bore the somewhat unusual name of Barefoot Brinson. This Barefoot, by the way, appears to have been a man of parts for his name is frequently met with in the records of Somerset County, which he served for many years in the office of sheriff.

The true settlement at Princeton, however, may be said to date from the purchase by William Penn in the year 1693 of a large tract of land lying in and about the present town. Through his influence a little colony of six Quaker families removed here in 1696 to establish free and safe homes and to escape the persecution so commonly their lot in New England and the other provinces. They were the families of Benjamin Clarke, William Olden, Joseph Worth, John Hornor, Richard Stockton, and Benjamin Fitz Randolph. All, save Joseph Worth, who was from Woodbridge, came from the township of Piscataway, in Middlesex County, New Jersey. It was not upon the site of the present town that they built their homes but about a little stream toward the west, which one of their number, Richard Stockton, called

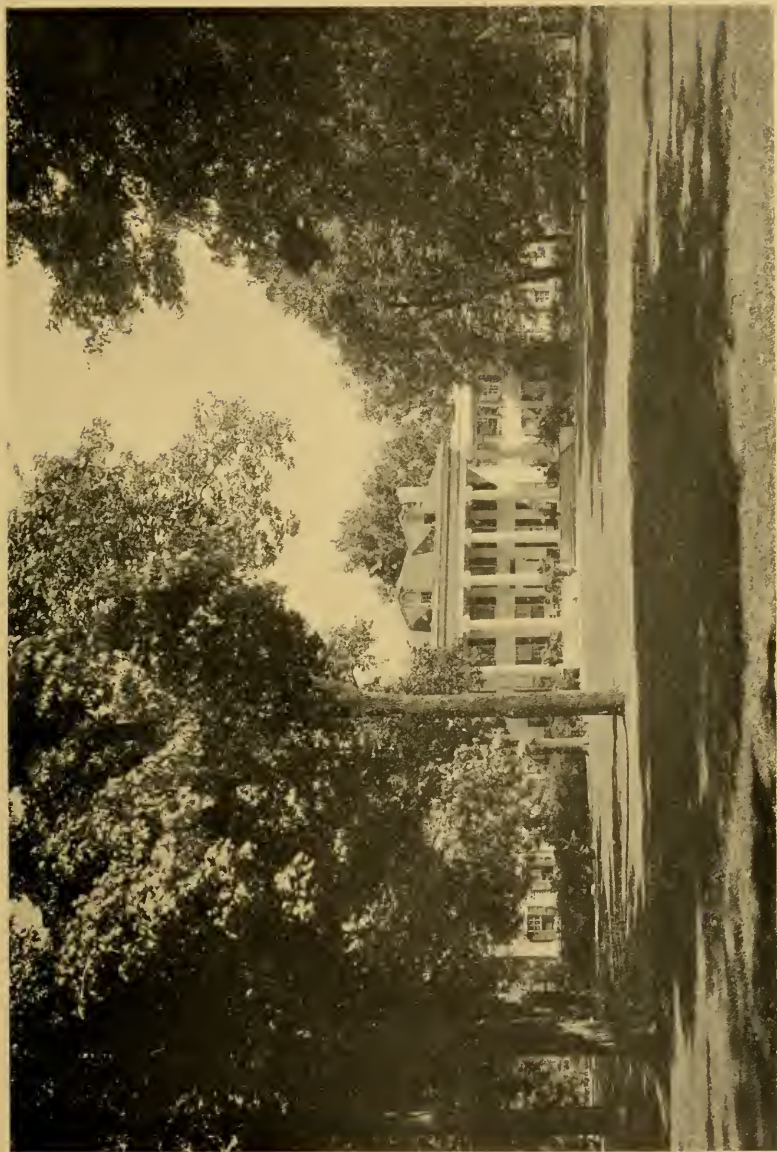
finned him to his room. His wife was of different sentiments, and he was often exceedingly vexed by her entertainment of British officers, whose conversation was very obnoxious to him; so that he had painted in large letters over the mantel-piece in his room, 'NO TORY TALK HERE.' This, though covered with white-wash, was plainly discernible twenty years after." In 1785 the place was sold to the Reverend Philip Stockton, a brother of Richard Stockton the Signer. Ten years later it passed into the possession of Colonel Erkuries Beatty, a soldier of some distinction, who added considerably to the original house. Castle Howard stands upon the main road to Kingston, the old King's Highway; it is the first house upon the right after passing the Preparatory School. It is now the property of Mr. Howard Russell Butler of New York.

Stony Brook in remembrance of another Stony Brook upon the land of a former dwelling on Long Island.

Benjamin Clarke was the son of Benjamin Clarke a stationer of London. Together they emigrated to America in 1683 and lived for a time in Perth Amboy and then at Piscataway. In 1696 the younger Benjamin bought of Thomas Warne twelve hundred acres of land lying along the Brook and near the roadway. This in later years became the battle-field of Princeton. Here, upon the site of the present home of Mr. Henry E. Hale, he built a dwelling house which we are told was the first erected in the new settlement. In 1709 Benjamin Clarke conveyed to Richard Stockton and others, in trust, nine and three-fifths acres of land which he desired should be used as a burial ground and as a place upon which to build a

Meeting House for the Society of Friends. On this ground in the year 1726 a stone building was erected in which meetings for worship were regularly held until 1760 when, being somewhat out of repair, it was rebuilt upon the original foundations. Close by the meeting house and within a walled enclosure is the burying ground. Here lie the remains of the first settlers and five generations of their descendants, their graves with but few exceptions unmarked by stone or monument, for the Quakers did not hold it fitting to perpetuate the dead. Among them is the unmarked grave of Richard Stockton, the Signer of the Declaration. In addition to their spiritual needs the Society was careful to provide for the education of their children, and for many years maintained a private school under their exclusive control. The schoolhouse, which was taken down in 1901, stood near the meeting house.

William Olden, a surveyor by profession and the second of the original settlers, was a brother-in-law of Benjamin Clarke. From him he purchased in 1696 four hundred acres lying north



DRUMTHWACKET

of the Clarke estate and between the road and the Brook. Upon this land a descendant, Governor Charles Smith Olden, built in 1832 the beautiful "**Drumthwacket**," now the residence of Mr. M. Taylor Pyne.

Joseph Worth, also a brother-in-law of Benjamin Clarke, came to Stony Brook from Woodbridge, New Jersey, in 1696. A year after his arrival he purchased of Clarke some two hundred acres lying upon the southern side of the stream. Here in 1714 Thomas Potts, a miller from Pennsylvania, constructed two grist-mills under one roof, and a bolting mill. A good miller this Thomas Potts may have been; a man of affairs, however, he was not, for within a year he had conveyed a half interest in his property to Joseph Worth and to Joseph Chapman, a carpenter. A year later he sold the remaining half interest to Joseph Worth, who in 1721 also acquired Chapman's share and the full ownership of the mills. A part of the original building is standing and yet bears the name of "**Worth's Mill**." The old stones are still turning, the mill having been in constant operation for near two hundred years.

John Hornor, the fourth settler, came from Piscataway in 1696. He purchased of Dr. John Gordon in that year a tract of four hundred acres, bounded by the present road leading from Queenston to the Aqueduct Mills on the east, by Washington Road upon the west, and lying between Nassau Street and Stony Brook. Hornor appears to have early appreciated the value of Princeton real estate, for in 1722 he had acquired all the land upon the opposite side of the road as well, extending his possessions probably as far west as Witherspoon Street. It was he who joined with John Stockton and Thomas Leonard in a bond for one thousand pounds, which, with the land contributed by Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, induced the Trustees to "fix the College at Princetown." The descendants of John Hornor appear to

have gathered about the eastern end of the town, which has for many years borne the name of "Jug Town" from the fact that the Hornor family long maintained a pottery there for the manufacture of jugs. This end of the village is also known by the more elegant but less familiar name of Queenston. John Hornor lived to a good old age and died, we are told, leaving his family a fair name and some considerable wealth. Although a Quaker he was possessed of a broad and liberal mind, which is well shown by the interest he took in the affairs of the College, whose influence, to say the least, was strongly Presbyterian.

Richard Stockton, the Princeton settler, was a son of Richard Stockton of Burlington, New Jersey, who came of an ancient family of the town of Stockton on the river Tees, in Durham, England. This Richard, who came to Princeton, had fled with his parents from the mother country to escape the persecution which had befallen them upon the restoration of the house of Stuart. He settled at first upon a plantation near Flushing on Long Island, but in 1696 moved to Princeton and bought of Dr. John Gordon four hundred acres of land, bounded on the east by Washington Road and the land of John Hornor, on the west by the Olden tract, and on the north and south by the main street and Stony Brook. This included all of what is now the University campus and the grounds of the Theological Seminary. Perhaps the

Barracks, the old stone house upon Edgehill Street which stood near the western boundary of his estate, was the original dwelling of Richard Stockton. Of this there exists no proof but from the circumstances of its position and great age it is at least a fair conclusion. In the Revolution, and probably also in the French and Indian war, the Barracks was used as a quarters for soldiers, from which fact it took its name.

In the year 1701 Stockton purchased of William Penn, for a



THE BARRACKS

consideration of £900, some five thousand five hundred acres, situated for the most part upon the northern side of the main road, or Nassau and Stockton streets, and extending from the old Province line beyond Stony Brook upon the west to a point near Kingston upon the east, and bounded northward by the "land of Peter Sonmans." By virtue of these large possessions Richard Stockton held a prominent place among the early settlers. He died in 1709 and devised his estate to his six sons and to his widow, Susanna Stockton. John, the fifth son, inherited that portion of the property described in the will as the "homestead plantation," now

Morven, and he in turn bequeathed it to his son Richard, the Signer. This fine old house, the oldest in the town with the possible exception of the Barracks, was erected between the years 1701 and 1709. It has been enlarged and added to by subsequent generations and is still a Stockton residence. During the Revolution Morven, then the home of Richard Stockton the Signer of the Declaration of Independence, suffered the usual treatment at the hands of the Hessians and British. The house was pillaged and the estate laid waste; the furniture was destroyed, the wine cellars rifled, and the valuable library, including the papers of the Signer, committed to the flames. The plate and other valuable articles had been packed in three boxes and buried in the woods at some distance from the house, but through treachery the place of concealment was discovered and two of the boxes fell into the hands of the soldiery. The remaining one escaped and was restored to the family. For a time the British general, Lord Howe, made the house his headquarters. During the occupation by the enemy Richard Stockton had sought refuge at the house of a friend in Monmouth County. Here, however, he was seized by the Tories and sent a prisoner to New York where he suffered such ill treatment that Congress authorized Washington to inquire

of Lord Howe whether he chose "that this shall be the future rule for treating all such on both sides as the fortunes of war may place in the hands of either party." Stockton was afterwards released.

Morven has sheltered many distinguished personages. Among its owners were Richard the Signer, whom we have noted, Richard the "Duke," and Robert the Commodore. Washington was an intimate friend of the Signer's wife, Annis Boudinot, the sister of Elias Boudinot, and he is said to have been her guest upon more than one occasion: Robert, the Commodore, entertained many men of note, among others, Daniel Webster and President Fillmore. Behind the house is a great horse-chestnut tree, said to be one of the largest of its kind in the world. Bordering the street, in front of what is now the Princeton Inn, stands a splendid row of catalpas, planted before the days of the Revolution and which are said to bloom patriotically upon the Fourth of July.

Benjamin Fitz Randolph, the sixth of the early settlers, came to Princeton from Piscataway between 1696 and 1699. About the year 1704 he purchased of Richard Stockton one hundred acres upon the southern side of the main road, the greater part of which is now included in the University Campus, and a year or so later he also bought of the Stockton tract that portion lying between the present Bayard Lane and Witherspoon Street. Nathaniel, the seventh son of Benjamin, was born in Princeton, November 11, 1703, and appears to have inherited the greater portion of his father's estate. He was a man of some prominence in the town and gave the four and one half acres upon which the first College building was erected, in addition to "£20, besides time and expenses for several years together," as we learn from his private journal. A gateway and fence marking this plot of ground have recently been erected in memory of Nathaniel Fitz



MORVEN

Randolph, whose interest and liberality played so important a part in the settlement of the College at Princeton.

Such is a brief sketch of the six families who came to Princeton prior to 1700, and who may be regarded as the founders of the town. The history of Princeton during its first half century is a record of quiet growth and development. An occasional leaf from some old diary or traveller's notebook gives us a passing glimpse of the period. From the private journal of Nathaniel Fitz Randolph we learn that "Princeton was first named at the raising of the first house (not the first in the town, however), built there by James Leonard, A. D. 1724. Whitehead Leonard the first child born at Princeton (under its new name), 1725." There have been several explanations offered to account for the origin of the name, the most likely of which is that the name Princeton, or its earlier form "Prince-Town," was suggested by the village of Kings-Town, now Kingston, which lay a few miles to the east. Kingston was probably so called from its position on the King's Highway and is undoubtedly older in name than Princeton. The taste for royal affinities seems to have been strong with these good people for we find between New Brunswick and Trenton the villages of Kingston, Queenston, Princeton, and Princessville, succeeding each other in the order named along the old highway. It has also been suggested that the town was named in honor of the Prince of Orange, whose memory was cherished by many who had suffered oppression in Great Britain and on the Continent, not a few of whom had taken refuge in the Province and in the neighborhood of Princeton.

Professor Kalm, of the University of Abo in Swedish Finland, visited the colonies in 1748 and thus describes his journey from Trenton to New Brunswick: "The country through which we passed (between Trenton and Princeton) was for the greater part level, though sometimes there were some long hills; some parts

were covered with trees, but far the greater part of the country was without woods ; on the other hand, I never saw any place in America, the towns excepted, so well peopled. An old man who lived in the neighborhood and accompanied us for some part of the road, however, assured me that he could well remember the time when between Trenton and New Brunswick there was not above three farms, and he reckoned it was about fifty and some odd years ago. . . . About ten o'clock we came to Princetown, which is situated in a plain. Most of the houses are built of wood, and are not contiguous, so that there are gardens and pastures between them. As these parts were sooner inhabited by Europeans than Pennsylvania, the woods were likewise more cut away, and the country more cultivated, so that one might have imagined himself to be in Europe."

Kalm was much impressed by the fine orchards that he saw about Princeton. "Near almost every farm was a spacious orchard full of peaches, and apple trees in such quantities as to cover nearly the whole surface. Part of it they left to rot, since they could not take it all in and consume it. Wherever we passed by we were always welcome to go into the fine orchards and gather our pockets full of the choicest fruit, without the possessor so much as looking after it."

On the 29th of July, 1754, ground was broken for the first building of the College of New Jersey, Nassau Hall, and in November, 1756, President Burr with seventy students came from Newark and took possession of the new structure. In 1758 a petition of the people of Princeton was presented to the House of Representatives of the Province praying for the establishment of regular barracks in order to relieve the townsfolk of the burden and annoyance of having the British troops, then engaged in the French and Indian war, quartered upon them. It is not known whether the petition, which was from the pen of Richard Stock-

ton the Signer, ever accomplished its object ; if so the old stone house on Edgehill Street, before alluded to as the " Barracks," may have been built in answer to this request. The petition bears the signatures of some forty of Princeton's most prominent townsmen.

The opening of the year 1775 found the shadows of the war cloud, which hung thickly over the Province of Massachusetts Bay, lengthening over the whole land. Committees of correspondence had brought the colonies into a closer sympathy than they had known before and the tyrannical acts of the British Ministry were everywhere received with tokens of disgust and rage. The people of New Jersey applauded the spirited resistance of their brethren of Boston and, animated by their example, bethought themselves of measures of defense. The news of the grim tragedy of Lexington Common, however, awakened the colony to a realizing sense of the danger with which it was confronted. Hardly were the tidings known before the Committee of Safety, acting upon the advice of Princeton and Perth Amboy, issued a call for a Provincial Congress to consider " ways and means for the security of the Province as the exigencies of the times required." Among the Princeton delegates to this Congress, which first met at Trenton upon the twenty-third of May, 1775, were Jonathan Sergeant and Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, Jonathan Baldwin, Enos Kelsey, and Jonathan Deare. A year later another Princeton representative, Dr. John Witherspoon, the President of the College, took his seat in the convention. Witherspoon had served the State before, as a member of the Committee of Correspondence, and had attracted public attention as an eloquent and courageous leader by a sermon preached at Princeton, " On the dominion of Providence over the passions of men," in which he had ably and fearlessly discussed the questions of the day.

For eleven days Witherspoon served as a member of the convention when, having proved an ardent and efficient advocate of the cause of liberty, he was sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. The Provincial Congress before it adjourned established a new and independent state government, and upon the second of July, 1776, adopted a constitution which remained in force until 1844. In the preparation of this important document Witherspoon took an active part.

When the delegates from New Jersey arrived at the National Convention in Philadelphia the great question of the Declaration of Independence was already under discussion. Two of the five who represented the State, John Witherspoon and Richard Stockton, were from Princeton. One took an active and the other a leading part in support of the measure, and both delivered speeches in the closing hours of the debate. Witherspoon, replying to the suggestion of a timid member that the time was not yet ripe for so decided a step, answered with characteristic vigor, "In my judgment, Sir, we are not only ripe but rotting." Later, when the Declaration was under debate and Congress wavered "between liberty and slavery," Witherspoon arose and in the words of an eyewitness "cast on the assembly a look of inexpressible interest and unconquerable determination." He closed his appeal with the following words :

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, a nick of time. We perceive it now before us. To hesitate is to consent to our own slavery. . . . For my own part, of property I have some, of reputation more. That reputation is staked, that property is pledged on the issue of this contest ; and although these grey hairs must soon descend into the sepulchre, I would infinitely rather that they descend thither by the hand of the executioner, than desert at this crisis the sacred cause of my country."

The resolution of independence was passed on the second, and



AVALON

the formal Declaration was adopted on the fourth of July, 1776. Both Stockton and Witherspoon signed the document, and when the news of the great event reached Princeton an impromptu ratification was observed. "Nassau Hall was grandly illuminated," writes a correspondent in the *Evening Post* of Philadelphia, "and independency proclaimed under a triple volley of musketry, and universal acclamation for the prosperity of the United States, with the greatest decorum."

On the second of July, 1776, as we have seen, the Provincial Congress of New Jersey adopted a constitution and assumed for the province the title of state, and on August 27th the first Legislature under the new constitution assembled in the library room of the College building, Nassau Hall. On the 31st of that month, having duly organized, they proceeded to the choice of a Governor and two distinguished names were presented in nomination,—Richard Stockton of Princeton and William Livingston of Elizabeth-Town. The result of the first ballot showed that the votes were equally divided. Upon the second of September Mr. Livingston received a majority and was declared elected. The next important business was the adoption of the great seal of the State,—“three ploughs in an escutcheon, the supporters, Liberty and Ceres, and the crest a horse’s head,”—which is the device in use at the present day. None of the seals of the thirteen original states antedates this one, nor does the seal of the United States. The stay of the Legislature in Princeton, however, was of brief duration. The invasion of the British caused them to retire to Trenton, and from Trenton to Burlington, from Burlington to Pittstown, and from Pittstown to Haddonfield, where, there being no place of safety within the State, they finally adjourned upon the second of December.

These were the darkest hours of the Revolution. Washington, terribly beaten upon Long Island had brought off the remainder

of his army in safety to New York, where gallantly resisting the experienced and disciplined troops of the enemy he had been compelled to abandon post after post, suffering a heavy loss in men and stores. Retreating across the Hackensack and Passaic rivers into New Jersey, Washington with his shattered and dispirited army reached Princeton upon the night of Sunday, the first of December. Cornwallis had pursued him as far as New Brunswick, beyond which for some unaccountable reason Lord Howe had ordered him not to proceed. The delay cost the British the campaign, for when a few days later they again took up the pursuit Washington had withdrawn his little force of less than three thousand men in safety across the Delaware. Had Cornwallis pushed his advantage the subsequent history of the Revolution might not have been written.

Princeton upon the ninth of December fell into the hands of the enemy who were everywhere in possession of the State. Morven, the home of Richard Stockton, was pillaged, the house of Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant was burned, and Tusculum, the seat of Dr. Witherspoon, was laid waste.

Tusculum still stands upon the Witherspoon street road, about a mile north of the town. It was built by President Witherspoon in 1773 and the date is said to have been carved upon its stone walls. The house is exceedingly well built and well preserved for one of its age. Its ceilings are high and its rooms well arranged. The doors of the parlors are of solid mahogany and are said to have been brought from England. In 1776 Tusculum had been used as headquarters by the British regulars stationed in the town, and after the battle of Princeton Washington is said to have done full justice to the breakfast prepared for the officers of the Fortieth regiment, who in their hasty departure had left it untasted. In 1789 Washington passed a night in the house as the guest of Dr. Witherspoon, while on his



EDGERSTOUNE

way to his inauguration at New York. The old road which leads to the main street opposite Nassau Hall, bears the name of Witherspoon in honor of the Doctor's residence upon it.

The cause of the patriots seemed now in desperate straits. Congress, alarmed at the rapid advance of the British, fled to Baltimore. Europe had decided that England would speedily bring her rebellious colonies to submission, and even Voltaire, the ardent sympathizer, had written, "Franklin's troops have been beaten by the King of England. Alas ! reason and liberty are but poorly received in this world." The critical state of affairs urged Washington to aggressive measures, and hopeless as any attempt on the enemy might seem the situation demanded it. The opportunity soon offered. "Christmas-day at night, one hour before day," wrote the Commander in Chief, "is the time fixed upon for our attempt on Trenton."

Crossing the river on Christmas night, 1776, Washington fell upon the Hessians at Trenton, under the command of Colonel Rall, took nine hundred and fifty prisoners, six guns, and many small arms and trophies, and recrossed in safety, having lost but two men killed and four wounded. The effect of this brilliant stroke can hardly be estimated. It inspired confidence in the army and in the ability of its gallant leader, and gave the country a hope of ultimate success of which even the most sanguine had begun to despair. Congress redoubled its efforts in Washington's behalf, and Robert Morris, borrowing on his own credit, sent him \$50,000.

On the 31st of December Washington again crossed the Delaware into Jersey. "We are devising such means," he wrote to Congress, "as I hope, if they succeed, will add as much or more to the distress of the enemy as their defeat at Trenton." Learning that the American commander had once more ventured across the river, Cornwallis hastened from Princeton on the second of Jan-

uary with some seven thousand troops, the flower of the English army. The opportunity for which he had long waited had at last presented itself and the time had come to administer a defeat which would put an end to further resistance.

Washington had chosen a strong position on the heights south of the little Assunpink Creek, which flowed through the outskirts of Trenton. This he had carefully fortified, covering the crossings above and below his position with artillery. About four o'clock in the afternoon the van of Cornwallis's army reached Trenton and at once attempted to force a passage across the creek but were repulsed with considerable loss. The approach of darkness caused Cornwallis, much against the advice of his Quartermaster General, Sir William Erskine, to postpone further attack until the following day, when he doubtless considered it would be an easy matter to defeat and capture Washington's undisciplined army.

The position of the American commander was now critical in the extreme. To recross the Delaware in the face of the British army was impossible; retreat in the direction of Trenton was equally out of the question. To attempt to cut his way through the superior force of his adversary would be to court certain destruction, and the ruin of all hope of American freedom as well. Obviously but one course lay open and this Washington was quick to perceive. There was, besides the main highway from Princeton over which the British had advanced, another and less traveled route. To gain this road and by a night march reach Princeton would not only secure a line of retreat but would also endanger New Brunswick, Cornwallis's base of supplies. Sending his baggage and some heavy guns to Burlington, for no encumbrance on the march could be permitted, and leaving a guard behind to keep the camp fires burning, Washington slipped quietly away and by two o'clock was safely upon the road. The night was cold



THE BATTLEFIELD OF PRINCETON

and dark ; so cold had it grown that the soft and almost impassable roads of the previous day were now hard frozen, enabling the artillery to move without difficulty.

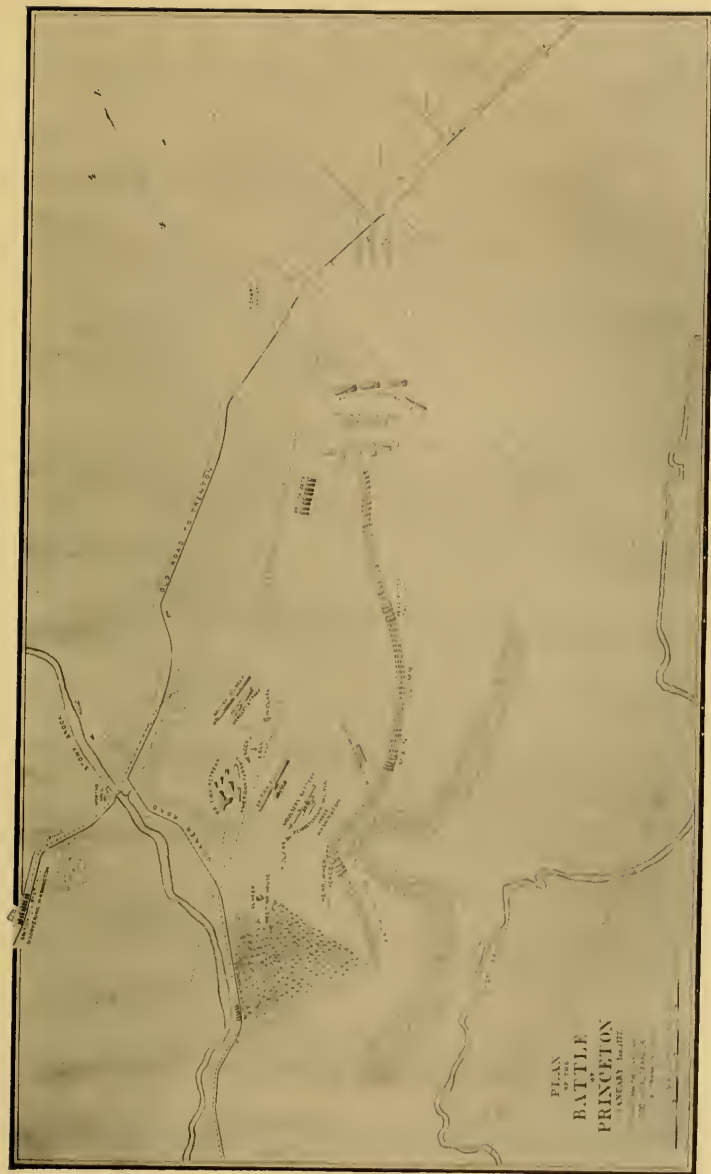
A little past daybreak on the morning of the third of January, 1777, two British regiments, the Seventeenth and the Fifty-fifth, with a troop of light dragoons, under the command of Colonel Mawhood, were on the march to join Cornwallis at Trenton. They had set off from Princeton before sunrise that they might be in at the death of that "old fox" who had at last been cornered at the Delaware. A part of the command had crossed Stony Brook by the old mill and had come to the top of the hill beyond when they discovered the advance guard of the patriot army, some 350 men under General Mercer, moving up the old Quaker Road upon their left. Their astonishment, we are told, was great. "They were as much surprised," wrote General Knox, "as if an army had dropped perpendicularly upon them."

Promptly facing about, Mawhood hastily recrossed the stream and seeing the advantage of securing the hill above the road on which stood the house of a Quaker named William Clarke, at once made a dash for it. Mercer, however, perceiving the approach of the British, aimed for the same point and reached it first. Pressing through an orchard he hastily formed his men behind a worm fence which enclosed it, and from this slight cover poured a volley at close range upon the advancing British, who promptly returned the fire and rushed forward with bayonets fixed. Twice again the patriots fired and then broke in utter confusion, for the bayonets of the trained English soldiery were not to be withstood by men who were armed only with old rifles and muskets. Mercer, whose horse had been shot from under him, refusing to surrender or retreat, was mercilessly bayoneted and left for dead upon the field.

At this moment Washington, who had remained with the main

army, observing the route of his advance guard and the eager pursuit of the enemy, hurried forward Hitchcock's New England brigade and Cadwalader's Philadelphia battalion, who were the troops nearest to the field of battle. Placing himself at the head of the New Englanders and exposed to a terrible fire he endeavored to rally the disorganized command of General Mercer. Failing in this he was seen to rein in his horse between the opposing lines, and with his face toward the enemy to remain immovable. The appeal was not in vain. Again the lines formed and both sides fired. We are told that Colonel Fitzgerald, Washington's aide, drew his hat over his eyes that he might not see his beloved commander die. A moment later he looked up through the smoke to see the General "alive, unharmed, and without a wound," encouraging his men to the attack. The division under Mifflin had now come up on the right of Cadwalader, and Hand's riflemen, supported by St. Clair, succeeded in driving back the Fifty-fifth regiment which up to this time had not taken part in the battle. Moulder's battery, posted on the right of the house of Thomas Clarke, also did good service.

Mawhood, pursuing the scattered command of Mercer, suddenly found himself confronted by the heavy columns which Washington had hastily brought into action. For the first time, perhaps, he realized that he had to do with the main American army and not with a small detachment as he must at first have supposed. Nothing daunted, however, he gallantly reformed his men and led them in charge against the battery of Moulder, which had opened fire. Staggered by a shower of grape the British were driven back with heavy loss, abandoning two brass field pieces, which the Americans for want of horses were unable to carry off. Mawhood, with the remnant of his command, escaped to Maidenhead and succeeded in joining Cornwallis. The Fifty-fifth regiment which had taken but small part in the fighting, retired



PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF PRINCETON

From an old drawing

toward Princeton, where the Fortieth was stationed. Together they attempted to hold a ravine on the outskirts of the village, on what was then the Springdale farm of Richard Stockton, but before they had completed their dispositions for defence the right wing of the American army, under General Sullivan, dashed upon them and put them to flight. A part of the Fortieth took refuge in Nassau Hall, but a few shots from Captain Hamilton's battery caused them to surrender and 194 gave themselves up prisoners of war. The remainder of the Fifty-fifth and Fortieth regiments, abandoning two six pounders, the horses being killed and the axle of one of the carriages broken, retreated northward along the King's Highway to New Brunswick.

Hardly was Washington well on the road toward Kingston with the spoils of his victory before the advance guard of the British army appeared at the other end of town, "in a most infernal sweat," as General Knox graphically describes it, "running, puffing, and blowing and swearing at being so outwitted." In the fog of the early morning Lord Cornwallis had been awakened to receive the intelligence that the enemy had stolen away in the night. Divining the purpose of the American commander he had quickly commenced a forced march toward Princeton, spurred forward by the thought of the seventy thousand pounds and the great amount of stores which lay in the path of Washington at Brunswick. About noon he reached the western end of the village as the left of the American army passed eastward out of sight of Princeton. An iron thirty-two pounder had been mounted on an earthwork, which Colonel von Donop's men had thrown up a few days before the battle, near the present junction of Mercer and Nassau streets, and as the British cautiously approached it was set off by some straggling soldiers. This delayed their advance, we are told, for near an hour.

When Washington reached Kingston he very prudently deter-

mined to abandon the prize at New Brunswick for the safer hill country about Morristown. Turning sharply to the left by Rocky Hill he marched toward Somerset Court House, now Millstone, which he reached with the last of his tired army about eleven o'clock in the evening. Cornwallis, however, was much too anxious as to the fate of his money chest to pay any attention to the movements of Washington, and fearing that a force had been sent ahead to capture his stores pushed rapidly forward toward New Brunswick where he arrived the following morning.

The British lost in the three engagements which are collectively known as the battle of Princeton, about 400 killed, wounded, and made prisoners; fully 100 of whom were left dead upon the field. Among their officers who were killed or mortally wounded were Leslie (a son of the Earl of Levin), Mostyn, and McPherson. The American loss was about forty killed and wounded. The gallant Mercer was mortally wounded, and Haslet, Fleming, Neal, and Shippen were among the killed. Mercer, refusing to surrender, had been bayoneted and left for dead upon the field. He was found by his aide, Major Armstrong, suffering with the cold and his terrible wounds, and was carried to the house of Thomas Clarke, close by the field of battle. Here he was tenderly nursed by two Quaker ladies, Miss Hannah and Miss Sarah Clarke, and soon after two good neighbors, Thomas Olden and Samuel Worth, came in to assist them in caring for the wounded General. On the following day Washington, learning that Mercer had not been killed as at first reported, sent Captain George Lewis, his nephew, and the famous surgeon Benjamin Rush, under a flag with the request that they be allowed to attend him. On the seventh the Doctor reported Mercer much improved, and a surgeon on Cornwallis's staff agreed that the wounds were not dangerous. General Mercer, however, being a physician by profession knew better, and pointed out the



OLD CLARKE HOUSE WHERE MERCER DIED

hurt which proved fatal. Lingerin in pain he breathed his last in the arms of his devoted companion, Captain Lewis, on the morning of Sunday, January twelfth, 1777.

The results of the brilliant generalship at Trenton and Princeton were far-reaching. Washington was pronounced the saviour of the country and Congress taking new heart made vigorous efforts to strengthen the power of the great commander. In Europe the effect was scarcely less marked. "His march through our lines," wrote Horace Walpole, "is allowed to be a prodigy of generalship." Frederick the Great declared that "the achievements of Washington and his little band of compatriots between the 25th of December and the 4th of January, a space of ten days, were the most brilliant of any recorded in the annals of military achievements." Cornwallis himself, responding to a toast at the grand dinner given at the American headquarters after the surrender of Yorktown, said, "And when the illustrious part that your Excellency has borne in this long and arduous contest becomes a matter of history, fame will gather your brightest laurels rather from the banks of the Delaware than from those of the Chesapeake."

A visit to the battle-field will prove of interest to the stranger. In order to thoroughly cover the ground the best route would be to follow Stockton Street, the old King's Highway, to the Brook, there turn to the left along the old Quaker Road until the Trenton turnpike, or the Mercer Street road, is reached, which should be taken back to the town. A few of the Revolutionary buildings are still standing. Close by the roadway (Stockton Street) and a little below the residence at Drumthwacket, stands

Thomas Olden's house,* undoubtedly one of the oldest build-

* This old house, known as the Drumthwacket Lodge, is believed to have been the home of the original settler, William Olden, who came to Princeton in 1696. The building is now used as an aviary.

ings in the vicinity of the town, though the exact date of its erection is not known. From the diary of Thomas Olden we learn that the house was standing at the time of the battle, and that Washington, riding up to his door on that eventful morning, directed that several of the wounded British regulars be cared for in the family. The diary also states that twenty wounded men were taken into William Clarke's house, not now standing, and several more, with General Mercer, were sent to the house of Thomas Clarke, the present residence of Mr. Henry E. Hale. Opposite Drumthwacket, and north of the road, stands

Constitution Hill, the residence of Mr. Junius Spencer Morgan. Although the present house is of recent construction it is built upon historic ground. Here, in the old house of Quartermaster Robert Stockton, now taken down, General Washington breakfasted on the morning of December 2, 1776, while retreating before the advancing army of Lord Cornwallis. Here also, tradition says, the constitution of the State of New Jersey was drafted, which was adopted by the Provincial Congress at Burlington in 1776. West of Constitution Hill stands

Edgerstoune, the home of Mr. Archibald D. Russell. This handsome house, also of recent construction, was built upon the original tract purchased from William Penn by Richard Stockton in 1701. The house stands upon the brow of the hill overlooking Stony Brook and commands a wide view of the surrounding country.

The old stone bridge over the Brook, although not of the Revolutionary period, has nevertheless passed the century mark. It was built in 1792 to accommodate the growing travel along the King's Highway, at that time the main post road between New York and Philadelphia. It was here that the Seventeenth regiment of his Majesty's foot, under the command of Colonel Mawhood, passed over the Brook on their way to Trenton on the



WORTH'S MILL AND THE OLD BRIDGE, STONY BROOK

morning of the battle, and here it was that they came hurrying back a few minutes later having caught a glimpse of the column under Mercer advancing along the Quaker Road.

The mill which stands close by the bridge has been described upon a former page. A part of the building is said to be the original mill erected by Thomas Potts in 1714. It is now the property of Mr. Joseph H. Bruere.

Turning to the left and following the old Quaker Road, which runs beside the Brook, the visitor will find the Quaker Meeting House and the burying ground near the intersection of the Mercer Street road. A sketch of this ancient house has also been given upon another page. It was near this intersection, although the turnpike road (Mercer Street) did not then exist, that Mercer's command left the highway and made their dash for the hill upon which stood the house of William Clarke. There were two Clarke houses standing at the time of the battle. That of William, about whose fences and barns the opening engagement was fought, and that of Thomas, toward which the tide of battle later rolled, and whither General Mercer was carried. Of the William Clarke house nothing now remains. It stood close to the Mercer Street road, near the present residence of Mr. H. B. Owsley.

The house of Thomas Clarke, which had been built shortly before the battle, is still standing and is at present owned by Mr. Henry E. Hale. It is frequently visited by strangers who are shown the blood stains on the floor of the room in which Mercer died, bullets and bayonets, and other relics of the battle. On the lawn in front of the house stands a block of granite bearing a bronze tablet, erected in memory of General Mercer by Mercer Engine Company Number Three, one of the volunteer fire organizations of the town. A brass field-piece and an American flag are also significant of the memories which cling to the place.

Further up the road, near the residence of Mr. Owsley, a pyramid of iron shells marks the

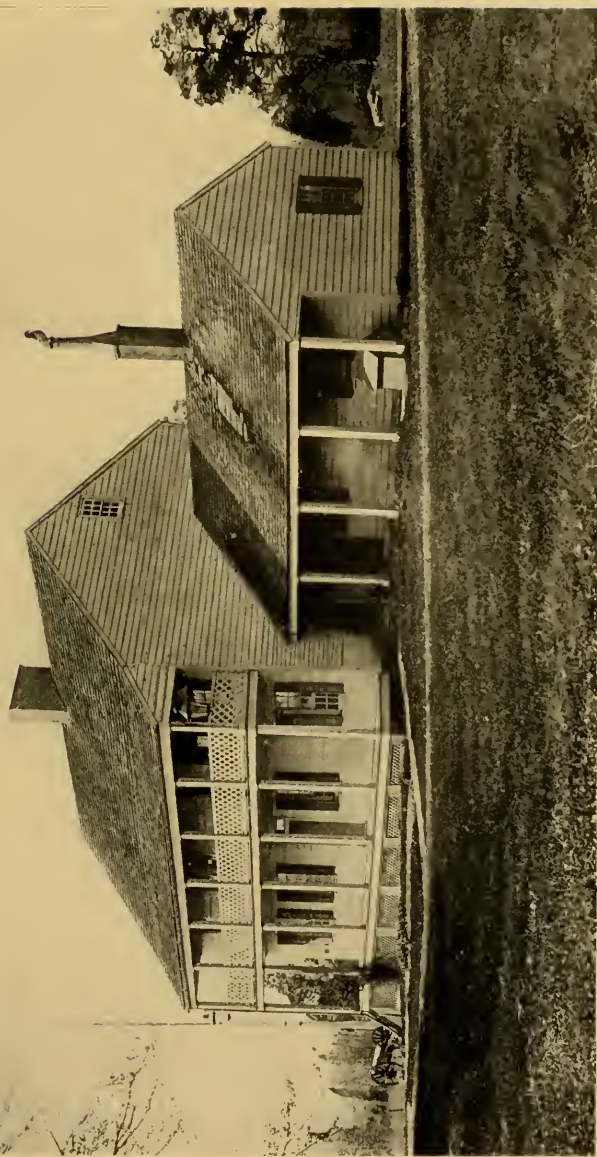
Ground where Mercer fell. Here stood the house and barns of William Clarke toward which, up the long slope from the Brook, both the British and American columns raced; the former across the fields from the mill and the latter from the direction of the Quaker Meeting House. From this cover the fierce bayonet charge of Mawhood a few minutes later drove his adversary in confusion. Here Captain Neil of the artillery lost his battery and his life, and here, vainly endeavoring to rally their men, fell General Mercer and Colonel Haslet mortally wounded.

The ravine which passes across Mercer Street near the water tower and which skirts the northern edge of the golf links was the scene of the second action. From a strong position upon this hill General Sullivan, as we have seen, scattered the Fortieth and Fifty-fifth regiments after Mawhood's defeat.

To return to our history. Princeton, although not the scene of further hostilities, continued to be used as a military post until the end of the war. The College building and the old Presbyterian Church were occupied as barracks, hospital, and military prison, and suffered proportionately. As late as 1783 when the National Congress came to Princeton, Nassau Hall had been only partially put in order, and the Church was not thoroughly repaired until the year 1784.

In the historical sketch of the University we have dealt at some length with the visit of Congress and their sessions in the old library-room in Nassau Hall. Late in the summer of 1783 the President of Congress wrote to General Washington, then at Newburgh, requesting his attendance at Princeton. The house of Judge Berrien at Rocky Hill was assigned as the General's official residence. This old building, known as

Washington's Headquarters, is now the property of the



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, ROCKY HILL

"Washington Headquarters Association of Rocky Hill," consisting of many of the most prominent men and women of New Jersey, among whom Mrs. J. Thomson Swann of Princeton has taken the leading part. It stands upon the road between Rocky Hill and Kingston, about four and a half miles from Princeton, and is open to visitors. The house has been restored as much as possible to its original appearance and has been filled with many objects of historic interest. Here dwelt the Commander in Chief from August 24, until the beginning of November, 1783, and here* was penned his farewell address to the "armies of the United States."

Much could be written of the famous personages who have visited this old house. Here soldiers, statesmen, and foreign ministers vied with one another in doing homage to the man of whom all men spoke. Here, also, came artists to take the General's likeness, and men of letters who were ever welcome,—of whom none came oftener or was more welcome than Tom Paine. Many of Washington's comrades in arms visited the house too. Humphreys, Cobb, Lincoln, and a round of the best company constantly filled its little rooms. The dining-room, at the southeast corner of the first floor, often failed to accommodate the guests and tables were then set upon the lawn. Here upon one occasion dined the President, members, and great officers of the Congress; the President upon the General's right and the Minister of France upon his left. "The repast was elegant," writes one of the guests, David Howell of Rhode Island, "but the General's company crowned the whole." These days of gladness and relaxation were undoubtedly among the pleasantest of Washington's life. The Washington of Rocky Hill is, perhaps, the happiest Washington of history.

* The little room at the southeast corner of the second story is pointed out as the room in which this address was written.

In May, 1786, James Tod began the publication at Princeton of a weekly paper, called the *Princeton Packet*, neatly printed with a vignette of Nassau Hall in its headletter. It continued to be published for several years, just how long, however, we are unable to say. The town, from its position upon the great post road which crossed the State, in 1786 had grown to be a centre of travel. Several public stages ran regularly between New York and Philadelphia, meeting at Princeton those which came from Morristown and other points not upon the main highway. From an advertisement in the *New Jersey Gazette* we learn that "a stage-waggon, commodiously fitted for passengers, will set out from the sign of the Cross-Keys at the corner of Chestnut and Third streets in Philadelphia, every Wednesday and Saturday morning, precisely at 10 o'clock and proceed to Princeton. . . . The route of this stage is from the Cross-Keys on Wednesday to Four Lanes End; Thursday morning proceed to Trenton, to the house of Jacob Bergen, there breakfast; from thence to Princeton, to the house of Colonel Jacob Hyer (the famous Hudibras tavern), and return to Trenton the same evening; from thence next morning by Four Lanes End to Philadelphia." From this itinerary it will be seen that the journey from Philadelphia to Princeton and return occupied three days, which was also the time required between Philadelphia and New York. John Mersereau's "Flying Machine," however, in 1774 had made the trip in two days. A few years later, in 1807, a company was incorporated which opened the turnpike leading to Trenton by way of Mercer Street, thus diverting much of the travel from the old King's Highway. The historian of Princeton tells us that "the whole route was lined with stages day and night. The hotels were employed to the utmost of their capacity, in entertaining and feeding passengers and horses. Hundreds of horses could often be seen at



NASSAU HOTEL, THE OLD COLLEGE INN

one time in the streets, upon the arrival and departure of coaches. The dust in dry weather filled the air along the whole route, and in winter the roads were so cut up as to become at times almost impassable." This day of stage-coaches, when passengers kept the little village astir night and day, brought with it a colony of inn-keepers who hung out the sign of the "Red Lion," the "Hudibras," the "General Washington," the "College,"—and many others, some famous and some infamous accounts of which have come down to us. Of the many taverns which existed in Princeton a hundred years ago but one is still standing, the old

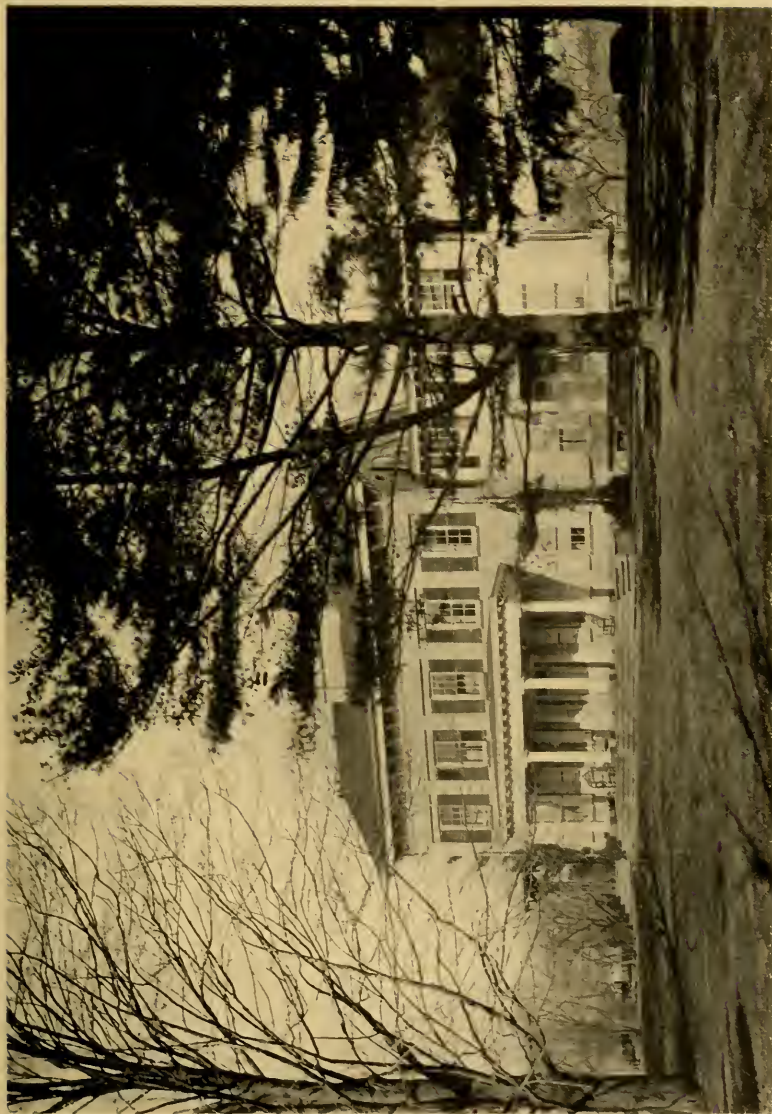
College Inn, now the Nassau Hotel on the main street opposite the First Presbyterian Church, whose sign bore upon it a representation of Nassau Hall. This house was built in 1757 by Judge Thomas Leonard, one of the earliest settlers at Princeton, of brick imported from Holland. After Judge Leonard's death the house was made a tavern and since then has changed hands many times and has been enlarged greatly beyond its original dimensions. During the Revolution it was kept by Christopher Beekman. It is now the property of Mr. A. D. Cook. The "Hudibras," where John Adams stopped while on his way to the Congress in 1774, was perhaps the most famous of the old taverns. It stood at the corner of Nassau Street and College Lane, the roadway leading to Prospect between Dickinson Hall and the Library, and was removed about the year 1868 when the lower campus became College property.

Thus we find Princeton at the end of its first hundred years a place of some importance. It had its church, its academy, a college, some half dozen inns, and about one hundred dwellings, all within the limits of the present borough. Of the old

First Presbyterian Church, we have as yet given but passing notice. Until 1766, when a meeting-house was erected where the present structure stands, the village was without a church of

its own. The townsfolk of the Presbyterian faith before that year had been wont to attend services at Maidenhead (Lawrenceville), or at Kingston, both of which places had churches and were near at hand, and later, when Nassau Hall was built in 1756, rented pews in the College prayer hall, where they listened to the eloquent preaching of Presidents Burr, Edwards, Davies, and Finley. In 1762 sufficient funds were raised by subscription, in which the College coöperated, to commence the erection of a meeting-house on the lot which adjoined the President's house. This building, which stood upon the site of the present church, but placed with its side toward the street and not its end as the later one is built, was first opened for service in 1766. The church continued for many years to be used by both the College and the townspeople as a common place of worship, the President of the College serving also as its pastor. Here Witherspoon, on the 17th of May, 1776, preached his famous sermon on "The dominion of Providence over the passions of men," which, addressed to John Hancock, President of Congress, was published and widely circulated both in this country and in England. During the Revolution the church suffered considerably at the hands of both armies and was not thoroughly repaired until 1784. In 1793, owing to the infirmities of Dr. Witherspoon, the Reverend Samuel Finley Snowden was called to preside over the affairs of the congregation. Since that year the church has had its own pastor. On the sixth of July, 1835, fire for the second time laid the building in ashes, and in 1836 the present edifice was erected.

The story of Princeton's second century must needs be briefly told, for it has been our purpose to deal more particularly with the ancient memories and traditions which cling to the place, rather than with its later days. One of the most important events in the history of the town during the nineteenth century was the establishment of the Theological Seminary of the Pres-



WESTLAND, RESIDENCE OF EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

byterian Church at Princeton in 1812. Of this we shall speak more fully in a later chapter. In 1814, during the second war with England, General Winfield Scott with a detachment of troops passed through the town on his way to the front. After the close of that struggle General Scott again visited Princeton, and, as it so happened, on the day of the annual Commencement. He was made the guest of honor and was seated upon the platform in the old church with the Trustees and distinguished visitors. Bloomfield McIlvaine, the class valedictorian, during the course of his oration turned to General Scott "and apostrophized him as the patriot soldier, fresh from the battles for his country, with the laurel of victory on his brow." The speech aroused the wildest enthusiasm, and the hero of Lundy's Lane, we are told, "was more appalled than if he had been confronted by a British regiment upon a field of battle." Of the visits of General Lafayette in 1824 and 1825 we have spoken upon a former page.

In 1832, the great task of building the Delaware and Raritan Canal, which passes close to Princeton, was begun. The same year the Asiatic cholera broke out among the laborers engaged in this work, spreading consternation among the townsfolk and causing the College for a time to close its doors. Fortunately the disease was kept under control and the town escaped. The canal was completed in 1834. Travel across the State by means of the old stage coaches was largely superseded by the building of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, which formed a new route from Philadelphia to New York by way of Camden and Amboy. To reach this road from Princeton it was necessary to drive to Hightstown, whence the traveller might journey to either New York or Philadelphia by rail. In 1839, however, a branch road from Trenton to New Brunswick was constructed along the banks of the canal, greatly facilitating travel to and from the town,

Both the canal and the branch railroad were largely the result of Princeton enterprise. When the tracks of the Camden and Amboy road were straightened and removed from the bank of the canal to the neighborhood of Bear Swamp, about three miles from Princeton, a spur was built to what is now Princeton Junction, which put the town in touch with the through trains on what was later called the "Grand Trunk Road." This change took place shortly after 1860. The line has since passed into the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is at the present day their main route between New York and Philadelphia.

The Princeton Bank, another important enterprise, was organized and incorporated in 1834 under a special act of the Legislature. The first banking room was a "room and cellar in the house of John Joline." In 1836 the Bank moved into a new building erected for it at the head of Nassau Street which it occupied until 1877 when other quarters were secured in the eastern wing of the University Hotel. The first building, still remembered as the "Old Bank," is at present occupied by the residence and printing establishment of Mr. W. C. C. Zapf. The Bank's first President was Robert Voorhees, a well-known merchant of Princeton; Louis P. Smith was the first cashier, and J. V. D. Joline the first teller and accountant. Mr. Peter Bogart was appointed notary public, watchman, and runner, being compelled to give bond in the amount of \$5,000 and receiving for his services the munificent sum of \$200 a year. Prominent among the first directors was Commodore Robert F. Stockton, whose name is associated with many of the most important enterprises of that day. In 1868 the Bank gave up its State charter and took out a charter as a National Bank. Mr. Edward Howe became a director in 1871, and in 1872 was elected President. At the time of his election to the Board the stock of the Bank



THE PRINCETON BANK

was selling below 90, the deposits were about \$70,000, and the surplus and undivided profits less than \$3,000. Since then the business of the institution has steadily increased, until at present the deposits are in excess of \$635,000, and the surplus over \$90,000. In 1884 Mr. Leavitt Howe was elected Vice-President, which office he held until his death which occurred in July, 1904, when Mr. Edward L. Howe, the assistant cashier, was elected in his place. In 1897 the Bank moved into its present commodious building, which was erected in 1896 from the designs of W. E. Stone at a cost of more than \$40,000. The Bank has always been the Princeton depository of the University.

Trinity Church. The *New Jersey Patriot*, published in August, 1827, contains an account of a meeting of persons interested in the erection of an Episcopal church at Princeton, held at Joline's Hotel. The cornerstone of the first church building was laid by Bishop Doane, July 4, 1833. On the same day, just thirty-five years later, the cornerstone of the present edifice was laid by Bishop Odenheimer with appropriate ceremonies. The first church "was a handsome Grecian building, rough-cast, and standing with gables to the street." It was later removed to make way for the present building. Trinity Church is constructed in the Gothic style, of stone quarried in the neighborhood, and ornamented with brownstone trimmings. It stands on its lot, which extends from Stockton Street through to Mercer Street. Near it is the Potter Memorial House and the private burial place of the Potter family. Across Stockton Street stands

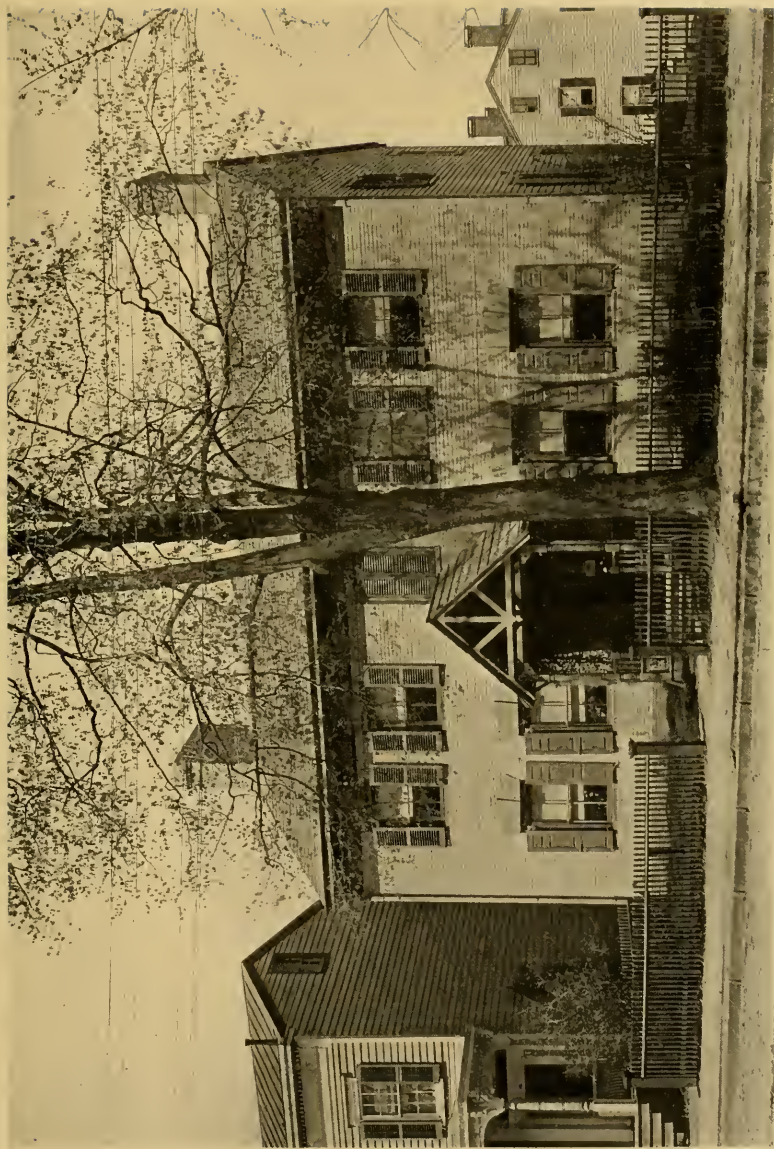
The Princeton Inn, which was opened in September, 1893. It was built by several of the alumni, who, realizing the need of a hotel of the highest class in Princeton, purchased a number of acres of the historic estate of Morven in the centre of the town, upon which the present building was erected. The grounds

form an attractive little park, containing, among many large chestnut and other trees, the famous row of catalpas planted by Richard Stockton, the Signer, about the year 1761. The Inn has amply justified the forethought of its builders and has probably done more than any one thing to transform Princeton from an ordinary village to one of the most admired and best known places in the country, celebrated for its beauty and desirability as a residence, as well as for its famous institutions of learning. It is governed by a board of seven directors, all graduates of the University, and contains accommodations for about one hundred persons.

Westland, the residence of the Honorable Grover Cleveland, was erected in 1854 by Commodore Stockton, for his daughter, Mrs. William A. Dod. It stands on the western side of Bayard Lane, at the corner of Hodge Avenue. Opposite is

Avalon, the residence of Dr. Henry van Dyke. The origin of this fine old house may be traced back to the occupancy of Dr. Edmund Bainbridge, who a few years previous to 1800 purchased the property and built an addition to a house then standing upon it. Dr. Bainbridge afterwards sold the place to Mrs. Gibbes, a daughter of Colonel George Morgan of Prospect, who in 1806 disposed of it to Judge Samuel Bayard, from whom the street upon which the house stands takes its name.

The Commodore Bainbridge House, which stands upon the western corner of Nassau Street and Vandeventer Avenue, might well be marked with a tablet as the birthplace of one of the nation's most distinguished naval officers. Although the exact age of this house is not recorded it is known to have been standing before the Revolution, and it appears at that time to have been the property of Quartermaster Robert Stockton of Constitution Hill. One of its earliest occupants was Dr. Absalom Bainbridge, a graduate of the College in the class of 1762, who practised



BIRTHPLACE OF COMMODORE BAINBRIDGE

medicine at Princeton between the years 1770 and 1775. Here, on the seventh of May, 1774, was born a son, William Bainbridge, who afterwards became famous as the commander of the frigate *Constitution* in the second war with Britain. His most brilliant exploit was the taking of the frigate *Java*, in September, 1812. The house later passed into the hands of Dr. Ebenezer Stockton, a son of the Quartermaster. Dr. Stockton was graduated from the College in 1780 and having studied surgery, served for a time in the army during the closing days of the Revolution. Later he returned to Princeton and commenced the practise of medicine, with which he continued to be identified for more than fifty years. Dr. Stockton died in 1837, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His two daughters were noted beauties and the old house became famous as the centre of the wit and fashion of the town. Perhaps it is even now better known as the home of the Misses Stockton, than as the birthplace of the hero of the *Constitution*.

The Cemetery, which has been called the "Westminster Abbey of America" by reason of the many noted persons who there lie buried, is situated upon Witherspoon Street, north of Wiggins Street. Here are the graves of the Presidents of the College, Colonial Justices, King's Councillors, Members of the Continental Congress, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, a Vice-President of the United States, and many other distinguished men.

The Cemetery at present contains some ten acres of land. The older part, bordering upon Wiggins Street, was conveyed by Thomas Leonard to the Trustees of the College for a burying ground about the year 1756. It is described as a place of burial, in 1763, in a deed of adjoining land, from Thomas Leonard to Thomas Wiggins. In 1783 the trustees of the Presbyterian church agreed not to bury any person on the church

lot, adjoining the college property, and in return the college later transferred to them their title in the cemetery. The oldest grave of which there is record is that of Dickinson Shepherd, a student in the College, who was buried here in 1761.

Entering the Cemetery by the gate at the corner of Wither-
spoon and Wiggins streets, the visitor will see on the right and left the monuments of the older Princeton families, bearing many notable names and interesting inscriptions. Not far from the entrance, and on the south side, lies the Stockton lot, surrounded by a hemlock hedge, enclosing the graves of Richard Stockton, his descendants, and many of their kindred. Adjoining this on the eastern side is the old College lot containing the graves of the Presidents, which is perhaps the chief object of interest in the Cemetery.

Here beneath the old stones, covered with quaintly worded and scarcely legible Latin inscriptions, lie the rulers of the ancient College since the days of President Burr.* The first grave is that of President Burr, who died September 24, 1757. At its foot an upright slab marks the grave of his famous son, Colonel Aaron Burr, Vice-President of the United States, who was buried here at his own request. The stone bears the following simple and dignified inscription: "Aaron Burr. Born Feb. 6, 1756. Died Sept. 14, 1836. A Colonel in the Army of the Revolution. Vice-President of the United States from 1801-5." Next to President Burr's tomb is the grave of President Jonathan Edwards, the great preacher and physicist; the third is that of President Samuel Davies, who died February 4, 1761; and the fourth is a cenotaph of President Samuel Finley, who died in Philadelphia, July 17, 1766, and was buried there. The fifth

* The first President, Jonathan Dickinson, is buried in Elizabeth, as he died before the College was moved to Princeton.



GRAVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, PRINCETON CEMETERY

stone is in memory of President Witherspoon, and next to it is the tomb of President Samuel Stanhope Smith. Beyond Dr. Smith's monument is one to Professor Walter Minto and his wife. The graves of Presidents Green, Carnahan, and Maclean follow. At the head of the lot and upon its eastern side is the tomb of President James McCosh, who died November 16, 1894. Further to the east, on Wiggins Street, is the Theological Seminary lot, and still further east are the lots set apart for students of the Seminary and College.

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

V

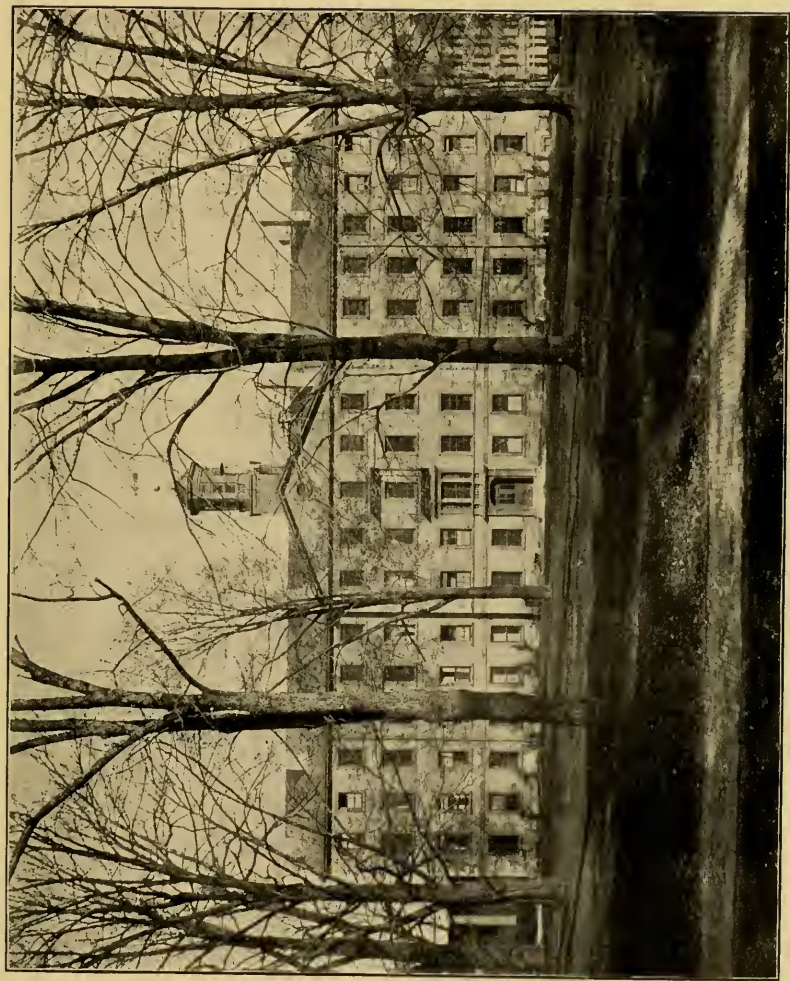
THE PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

IN the year 1809 a proposal to establish a theological seminary for the Presbyterian Church was introduced to the General Assembly in the form of an overture from the Presbytery of Philadelphia. This overture was referred to a select committee, who reported favorably, recommending that three alternate plans be submitted to the presbyteries for consideration. The first of these plans proposed establishing one great school in some place near the centre of influence of the Church. The second provided for two schools, one in the north, and the other among the southern states. The third proposed establishing a school of divinity in each of the synods. The reports from the presbyteries in 1810 led the General Assembly to decide upon a single school, and to appoint a committee to prepare a plan for a "Theological Seminary," to be considered at their next meeting. This committee consisted of the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, President of the College, Doctors Woodhull, Romeyn, and Miller, and the Reverend Archibald Alexander, James Richards, and Amzi Armstrong. In 1811 the proposed plan of "The Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America" was adopted, and in 1812 the location of the Seminary was fixed temporarily at Princeton.

In 1810 the Trustees of the College had made an effort to raise

a fund sufficient to endow a professorship of theology, but the General Assembly had proceeded so far in establishing a seminary that the plan was later abandoned. A committee from the Trustees was then appointed to confer with a committee from the General Assembly upon the subject of a theological seminary, and an agreement was entered into which provided, among other things, that the Assembly should have the privilege of erecting their seminary buildings on College property, if it should be deemed advisable; that the College should give them every accommodation in their buildings until others were erected for the seminary; that the instructors and students of the seminary be allowed the free use of the College library; and that as long as the seminary should remain at Princeton no professorship of theology should be established in the College. This agreement, which gave every advantage to the seminary, was drawn by President Ashbel Green, who was also, as a member of the General Assembly, the author of the plan for the "Theological Seminary" before alluded to. Fortunately for both institutions the buildings of the seminary were erected upon grounds of their own, and the only provisions of the agreement which became binding were those relating to the use of the College library, and the establishment of a theological professorship.

In 1812 the Assembly elected the Reverend Archibald Alexander, then pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology. At a meeting of the Directors, held at Princeton in June of that year, Dr. Ashbel Green was chosen President of the Board, and a Vice-President and Secretary were appointed. On August 12, 1812, Professor Alexander was inaugurated and the first session of the Seminary, that of 1812-13, was begun in the Doctor's study with three students in attendance. Before this session closed eleven more had been admitted, making a total of fourteen. The fol-



ALEXANDER HALL, SEMINARY

lowing year the Reverend Samuel Miller, D. D., was elected Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, and was inaugurated by the Directors on the 29th of September.

The want of a proper building, which should contain both lecture rooms and lodgings for the students, led the General Assembly in 1815 to undertake the erection of a suitable edifice which should fully answer these purposes. In pursuance of this plan,

Alexander Hall was built in 1816, upon land acquired from Richard Stockton along the Trenton turnpike, now Mercer Street. This building, constructed of light brownstone, is one hundred and fifty feet in length and fifty in width, and four stories in height. It stands upon the central part of the Seminary grounds, facing Mercer Street. When finished it contained lecture rooms, refectory, oratory, and library, with rooms for the steward and lodgings for about eighty students. It is now used exclusively as a dormitory, having been renovated and improved by Mr. John C. Green of New York. For many years this first building was called the "Old Seminary" and it was not until 1894 that it was named Alexander Hall, in honor of Dr. Archibald Alexander. Its cost was \$47,000.

The new accommodations brought prosperity to the Institution and the number of students rapidly increased. In 1824 the graduating class numbered sixty-two, and since that time these classes have numbered between sixty and eighty. In 1820 Mr. Charles Hodge was appointed Assistant Teacher of the Oriental Languages of the Holy Scripture, and two years later he was elected Professor of Oriental and Biblical Literature. In 1824 a charter was obtained from the New Jersey Legislature, and in accordance with its terms the property and funds of the Seminary were placed in charge of a Board of Trustees, the corporate name becoming the "Trustees of the Theological Sem-

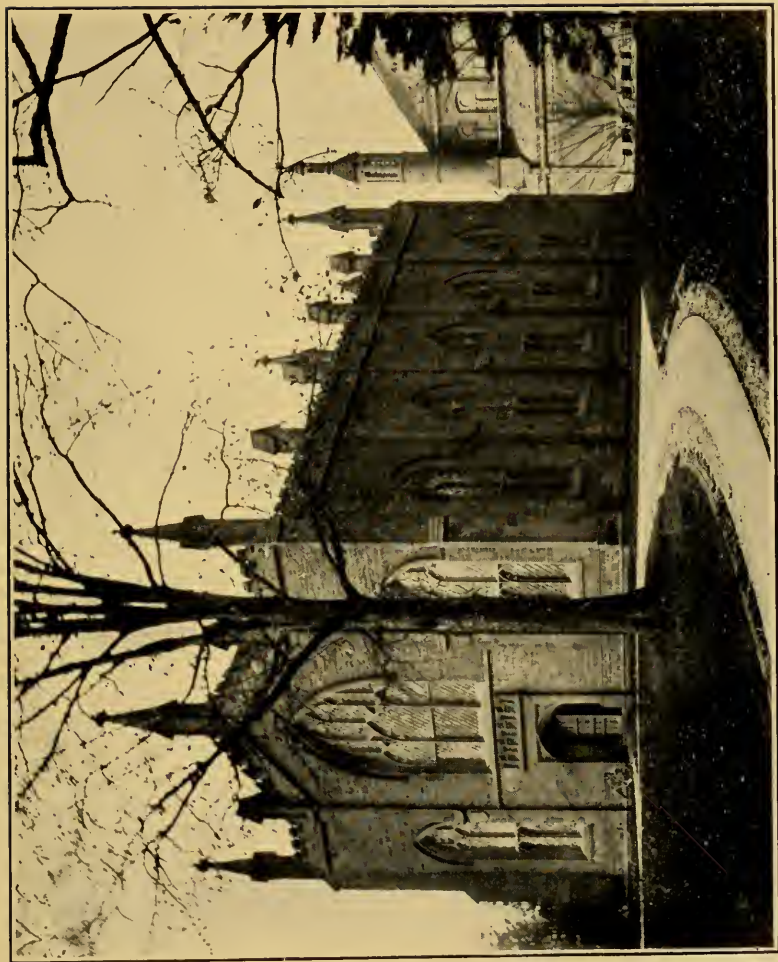
inary of the Presbyterian Church." At present (1904-05) the Faculty numbers seventeen and the students in attendance number one hundred and eighty-nine. Francis Landey Patton, D.D., LL.D., Ex-President of Princeton University, is now President of the Seminary. As a guide to the visitor the following description of the grounds and buildings of the Institution has been prepared.

Miller Chapel. North of Alexander Hall, which has been described, and facing Mercer Street stands Miller Chapel, built in 1833 and named in honor of Dr. Samuel Miller. It is a white brick building, in the Grecian style of architecture, about sixty feet in length by forty-five in width. It contains several tablets in memory of the early professors.

Hodge Hall, a dormitory named in honor of Dr. Charles Hodge, is situated back of Alexander Hall, and a little to the south. It was built in 1893 from money bequeathed by Mrs. Mary Stuart, the widow of Mr. Robert L. Stuart of New York. It is constructed of brownstone and is four stories in height. The suites are so arranged that every room receives the sunlight during some part of the day. The accommodations are for seventy men.

The Refectory is a one-story structure, standing east of the Old Seminary Building and about midway between it and Brown Hall. It was originally built (1847) as a dining hall for the students and was designed to furnish them board at a small expense. It soon proved unpopular and has since been turned to other uses. The building is now occupied as a dormitory. Its original cost was about \$8,000.

Stuart Hall. Fronting on Alexander Street and opposite Dickinson Street stands Stuart Hall, the gift of Robert L. and Alexander Stuart. It contains the lecture halls and recitation rooms of the Seminary. The building was erected in 1876 at a



LENOX REFERENCE LIBRARY, SEMINARY

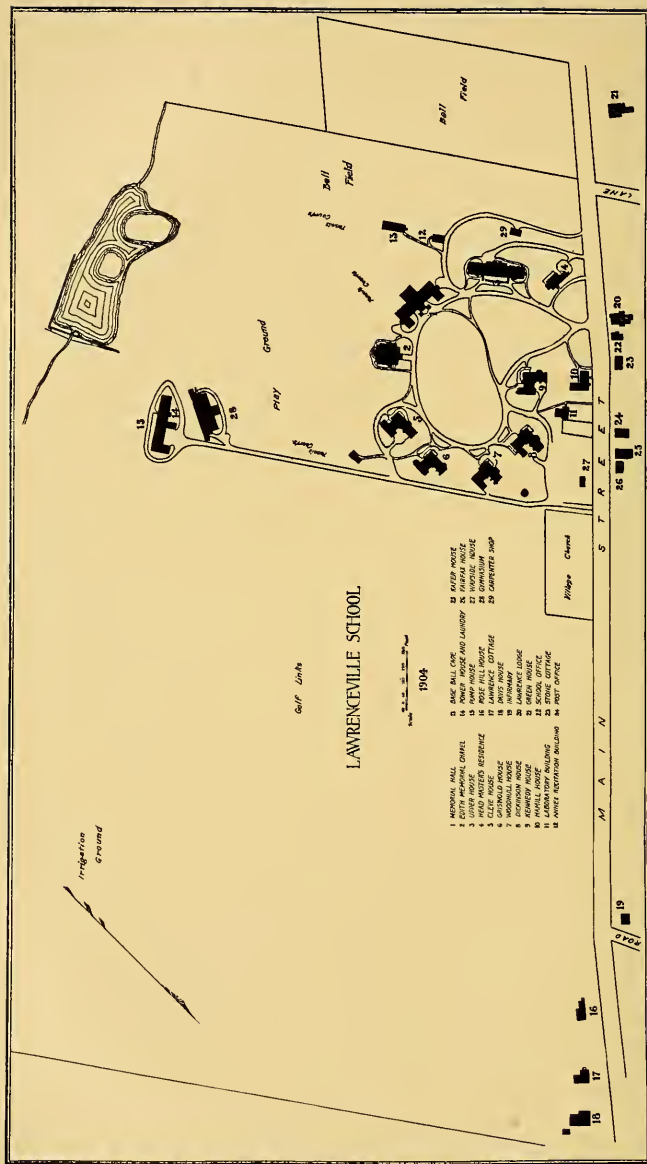
cost of \$140,000, which includes the value of the land upon which it stands, also a gift from the same generous benefactors of the Seminary. It is built of stone, variegated in color, with massive carved trimmings and with a high tower, somewhat like that of the School of Science building upon the University campus.

Brown Hall, built in 1864 at a cost of \$30,000, bears the name of Mrs. George Brown of Baltimore, who gave the money for its erection. It is built of light brownstone and somewhat resembles the Old Seminary in size and appearance. Brown Hall is designed as a dormitory and furnishes accommodations for about seventy-five men. It stands near Alexander Street south of Stuart Hall. The cornerstone was laid in May, 1864, by the Moderator of the General Assembly.

Lenox Reference Library. This building was erected in 1843 by James Lenox of New York and presented to the Seminary, together with a deed for three acres of land, bounded by Library Place, Mercer, and Stockton streets, upon which it stands. The cost of this property, including the Library, was \$31,000. The building, which is constructed of stone in the Gothic style, is now used as a reference library and reading room.

Lenox Library. In 1879, Mr. Lenox erected another Library upon the same property and close to the first building. In this structure the general library of the Institution is now located. At the present time (1904-05) the total number of bound volumes in the united buildings is 73,000, besides which there are more than 29,000 pamphlets and unbound periodicals. The Library is open to visitors from 9 a. m. until 1 p. m. on Saturdays, and on every other weekday during term time from 9 a. m. until 1 p. m., and from 2 until 5 p. m. There are many things of interest in the Library, not the least important of which is the fine series of portraits of the early professors of the Institution.

THE LAWRENCEVILLE SCHOOL



GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS OF THE LAWRENCEVILLE SCHOOL

VI

THE LAWRENCEVILLE SCHOOL

SITUATED on the old King's Highway, about six miles from Princeton and the same distance from Trenton, lies the little village of Lawrenceville. Anciently called Maidenhead, it became Lawrenceville in 1815 in honor of Captain James Lawrence, the gallant commander of the frigate *Chesapeake*. This hamlet of Maidenhead, or Lawrenceville as it is now called, was settled about the year 1700, and is therefore of nearly the same age as its larger neighbor, Princeton. When the colonial assembly erected the county of Hunterdon they decreed that the "Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions" should be held alternately at Maidenhead and Hopewell, and it so happened that the first court of the County was held at Maidenhead on the second Tuesday of June, 1714, which appears to be the first official mention of the place. The magistrates present were John Bainbridge, Jacob Bellerjeau, Philip Phillips, William Green, John Holcomb, Samuel Green, and Samuel Fitch.

Nearly one hundred years ago, as early as 1810, the Reverend Isaac V. Brown, a graduate and later a Trustee of Princeton College, opened in Maidenhead a boys' classical school. Partly by reason of its healthful and attractive location, and partly by reason of the excellent manner in which it was conducted, the school proved a success from the very beginning. Commencing with nine pupils the number soon increased as the institution

gained in efficiency and became more fully equipped for its work. Prominent among these early scholars are the names of John Maclean, President of Princeton College, Robert Breckinridge, President of Jefferson College, Charles Smith Olden, Governor of New Jersey, Henry Woodhull Green, Chief Justice and Chancellor of the State, and his brother, John C. Green, the distinguished merchant of New York, of whom we shall later speak.

In the year 1832 Mr. Alexander H. Phillips became associated with Dr. Brown in the management of the school, and in 1839 the Reverend Samuel Hamill and his brother, the Reverend Hugh Hamill, took over its control. Under their direction the institution became widely known as the "Lawrenceville Classical and Commercial High School," offering a curriculum which was in that day considered the equivalent of a college course, and gathering a patronage from every part of the country. A contemporary,* writing of Lawrenceville in 1844, speaks of it as a "literary institution in excellent repute and favorably located for health and study." The Hamill régime lasted until 1881, when a charter was secured and the name of the school became "The Lawrenceville School, John C. Green Foundation."

The change in name, however, had been preceded by a still greater change in the affairs of the institution. One of the original nine, who attended the first school under the Reverend Isaac Brown, was John Cleve Green. When but a mere lad of fourteen he quitted his Lawrenceville home and entered the house of N. L. and G. Griswold, merchants in the China trade in New York. There his innate business ability soon brought him advancement and he became supercargo of the famous tea clipper *Panama*, making many voyages to South America and the Orient. In 1833 he was admitted to the house of Russell

* *Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey*, New York, 1844.



FOUNDATION HOUSE, LAWRENCEVILLE SCHOOL

and Company, in Canton, China, and there laid the foundation of his large fortune. Six years later he returned to New York and married Miss Griswold, a daughter of George Griswold, Esq., of that city. Here he became prominent in the public and commercial enterprises of the day. Mr. Green was for a number of years a director of the Bank of Commerce, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a trustee of many of the leading charitable and public institutions of New York. Of his many benefactions to Princeton and his deep interest in the welfare of the College we have spoken in another chapter, nor was Princeton the only institution that knew him as a benefactor. In 1875 Mr. Green died, leaving the principal part of his fortune under the direction of his residuary legatees.

These legatees—a surviving brother, Caleb Smith Green, judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, a nephew, Charles Ewing Green, a friend, John T. Nixon, and his widow—determined to employ the fortune thus left at their disposal in founding an endowed school which should fittingly perpetuate the name of the Lawrenceville boy. Their first step was the purchase, soon after 1878, of the property of the Hamill School. In 1881 a charter was secured and a board of seven trustees elected, who have since controlled the affairs of the institution. Thus Lawrenceville became the first endowed school of the Middle Atlantic States.*

Mr. Charles Ewing Green, the youngest of John C. Green's legatees, was the most active of the founders, and continued for a period of eighteen years his unselfish devotion to the growing interests of the institution. His services to both Lawrenceville and

* It is of course an entirely independent organization. The board fills its own vacancies and is self-perpetuating. Contrary to a wide-spread impression, it does not prepare candidates for Princeton alone. Less than half of its graduates go to Princeton. It now has representatives in more than a dozen colleges and universities.

Princeton, of which he was also a Trustee, cannot be overestimated. By the deliberate sacrifice of a very natural ambition he secured for himself the leisure which enabled him to give his entire time to the institutions with which he was so long identified. He had been trained for the bar and came of a family that had won distinction in the legal profession, but he clearly realized the responsibilities of his trusteeship and gave himself wholly to his great task. To him Lawrenceville owes more than to any other, and the school itself is a lasting monument to his clear judgment and intelligent planning. Since his death, which occurred in 1897, his son, Henry W. Green, has been President of the Board of Trustees and Treasurer of the School, and is guarding the great trust placed in his keeping.

In 1883 Dr. Hamill, after serving the school for a period of nearly fifty years, retired, and James Cameron Mackenzie, Ph.D., a graduate of Lafayette College, was appointed Head Master. The present Head Master is Dr. Simon John McPherson, a graduate and also a Trustee of Princeton, who succeeded Dr. Mackenzie in 1899, and who is successfully carrying forward the educational work of the school. The grounds were enlarged by the purchase of neighboring farm lands and skilfully laid out under the direction of Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape architect. New buildings, planned by Peabody and Stearns of Boston, rose among the trees and in the fall of 1884 the school was ready to begin again its life of usefulness upon a new and wider foundation.

As we have said Dr. Mackenzie was the first Head Master of Lawrenceville under its new foundation, and to him is due the chief credit for organizing the educational and domestic system of the school. This system, moulded upon the plan of the English "House System," whereby the boys are quartered in the different masters' houses rather than grouped in one or more



UPPER HOUSE, LAWRENCEVILLE SCHOOL

large dormitories, as is so generally the case here, gives Lawrenceville its greatest claim to distinction among American schools. Nowhere else is it carried out on so large a scale. Although but two decades have passed since this system was established its efficiency has been amply tested and the success of the school has proved the wisdom of the experiment.

With the exception of the fifth, or highest form, the members of the school are required to live in the masters' houses, of which five are grouped about the "circle," and seven are in its immediate vicinity. Each of these "circle" houses accomodates some thirty boys, and the life "is just such a healthy, spirited, juvenile existence as it ought to be, not perhaps offering a perfect substitute for the life of an ideal home, but preferable in many respects to that of the average household."* For the younger boys several smaller houses have been established in which the number in residence varies from six to eighteen.

One of the distinctive features of the Lawrenceville plan is its Upper House, erected in 1892. Here the seventy-six highest scholars of the graduating class live, and as a preparation for the larger freedom of college life enjoy a greater personal liberty than is permitted in the masters' houses. The government of the house is maintained by two masters, and a board of seven directors, who are elected semiannually from its residents. Although the use of tobacco is generally prohibited at Lawrenceville, it is recognized to a certain extent by allowing the members of the senior form, who have received a written permission from home, to smoke pipes or cigars, but not cigarettes, in rooms especially provided for this purpose in the Upper House. It is not permitted, however, elsewhere in the building nor upon the grounds. Under these restrictions My Lady Nicotine has become the peculiar prerogative of the older boys, and their support

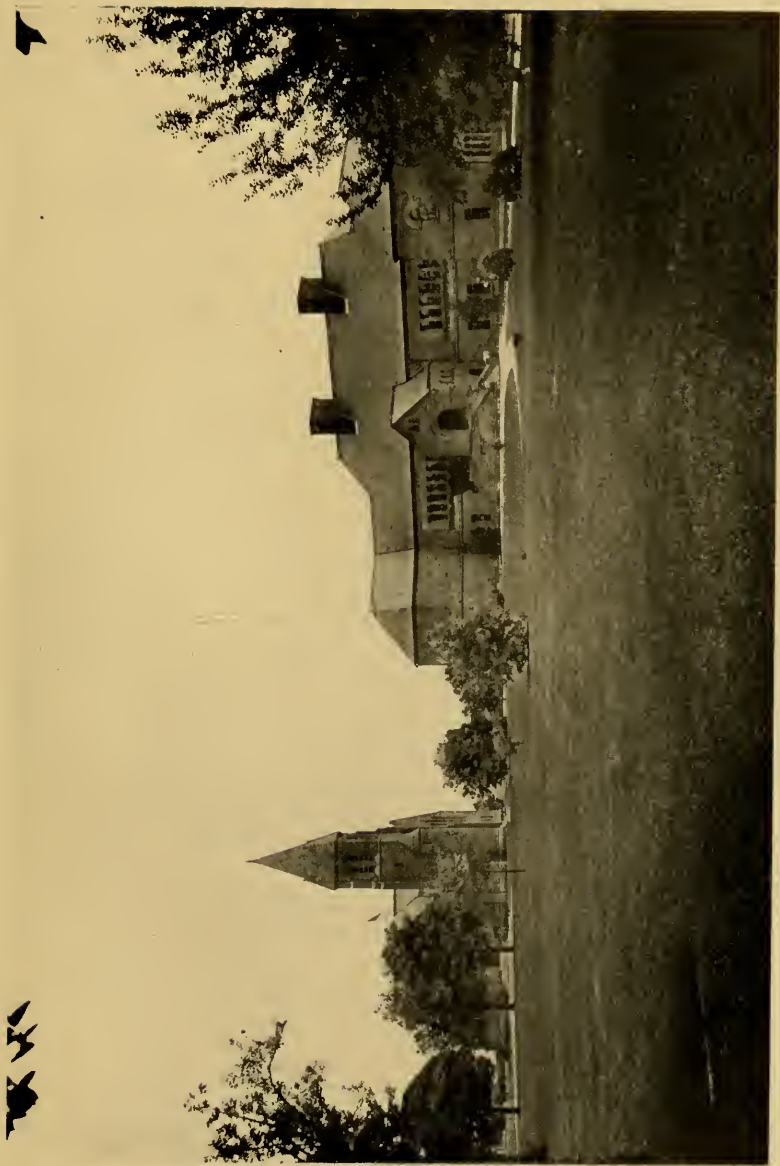
* O. F. Adams, *Some Famous American Schools*. Boston, 1903.

has thus been tactfully secured to prevent smoking among the younger members of the school. The Hamill House, accommodating thirty boys, was made an annex to the Upper House in 1900 and has been placed upon the same footing.

The course of study at Lawrenceville now covers five years of work preparatory to college, and includes in its curriculum music, elocution, and free-hand and mechanical drawing, taught in regular classes. Formerly a four-year course obtained which followed closely the old New England academy model, but the increasing demands of the colleges have widened the course materially, particularly in the teaching of science subjects. Lawrenceville maintains well equipped laboratories in which physics, chemistry, zoölogy, botany, and physiology are now taught. There are two courses, the classical and the scientific.

The social and athletic sides of the life at Lawrenceville are distinctive. The usual musical clubs flourish and public concerts are frequently given, in connection with contests in debating and declamation. Two literary societies, the Calliopean, founded in 1852, and the Philomathean, dating from 1855, are maintained, and a new building is shortly to be erected by the alumni for the use of their members. An extensive course of lectures and concerts adds entertainment and instruction during the winter term.

The school's athletic life is well regulated and a high standard is kept up. The authorities very properly consider the physical side of a boy's training as second only to his mental development; indeed; modern methods of instruction, the course of study, and particularly the rate of work, all require that a boy should have firm health. The gymnasium holds a conspicuous place at Lawrenceville, every member of the school being required, during the winter term, to exercise a certain number of hours a week within it. Swimming, boxing, wrestling, and other forms of indoor sport



EDITH CHAPEL AND MEMORIAL HALL, LAWRENCEVILLE SCHOOL

are encouraged and championship contests are of frequent occurrence. The landed estate of the school, comprising nearly three hundred acres, provides ample space for out-of-door games in their season. There are many graded playing fields for football and baseball, in addition to some thirty clay tennis courts, and an excellent golf course.

During the current year there have been 405 boys in residence at Lawrenceville (1904-05), and the roll of masters and officers numbers forty. The average cost for each boy is about \$750 a year. As a matter of fact the school expends its entire income, whether derived from fees or from interest on endowment, for the benefit of its pupils. Strangers will find at Lawrenceville great freedom and they are at liberty to examine any of the buildings whither their inclination may lead them. The Head Master is always glad to greet visitors and to have them shown about the school.

Let us look for a moment at some of the Lawrenceville buildings, several of which are notable examples of modern architecture. Perhaps the most interesting of them all is the

Hamill House, the original school building, which stands upon the village street just at the left of the main entrance to the grounds. This fine old house, built about 1814 of local stone, is now the home of the members of the Fifth Form who do not find residence in the Upper House, of which it is an annex. Entering the grounds from the street the visitor will pass on the left the

Foundation House, the residence of Dr. McPherson, the present Head Master of the school. Almost hidden beneath its garment of green ivy and sheltered by clustering trees and shrubs it is one of the most attractive of the Lawrenceville houses. Beyond the Foundation House and flanking the western side of the circle stands

The Upper House, whose character has already been described. It was built in 1892, and like all of the school buildings is from the designs of Peabody and Stearns of Boston. It is a three-story structure whose length nearly equals that of the chief building of the school,

Memorial Hall, which stands next beyond. This fine structure, of brownstone in the massive Romanesque style, possesses a most impressive entrance. It contains twelve recitation rooms of large size, a study hall, and a library room for the entire school. On the second floor is an auditorium capable of seating over four hundred persons. The adjacent building, also of brownstone but newer in appearance, is the

Edith Memorial Chapel, built in 1895 in memory of the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Green, who died in infancy. Here the boys gather for daily prayers, and on Sundays there are two general services, presided over by the Head Master or some visiting clergyman. The choir consists of forty boys who are in charge of a chorister. The chapel contains a memorial tablet and two Memorial hymn-boards, the first in memory of Charles Ewing Green, and the latter in memory of his son, John C. Green, a member of the class of 1889.

The New Gymnasium, built in 1902, stands well back from the circle, on the brow of a ridge overlooking the athletic fields. Its pale brick and terra cotta trimmings give it a grace that sets it quite apart from all the other buildings of the school. The interior is perfectly appointed with bowling alleys, a large swimming pool, shower baths, a large exercise-room, locker-rooms, and other accessories. From the trophy room a good view may be obtained of the school grounds. It is unquestionably the largest and finest school gymnasium in the country. Returning to the Masters' houses, the

Cleve, Griswold, Woodhull, Dickinson, and Kennedy



THE GYMNASIUM, LAWRENCEVILLE SCHOOL

Houses, very similar in architectural outlines, complete the circle in the order named. Their ivy-clothed walls and their pleasing and homelike air suggest the thought that life is much pleasanter and better ordered here than in the older dormitory way of living. The

Davis House, the farthest removed from the main school ground, was formerly a seminary for young ladies. Since 1883 it has been one of the most popular of the boys' houses. The smaller houses, the

Rose Hill, Wayside, Fairfax, Kafer, and Green Houses are properties which have either been acquired in recent years or leased by the school to accommodate the ever increasing number of boys. The Fairfax House is new, and the others represent the typical dwelling house adapted to school needs. The

Lawrence Lodge, the inn of the school, also accommodates ten boys. It is situated on the village street, immediately opposite the main entrance of the grounds. There are in all some thirty buildings connected with the school.

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